ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,296—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th July
" PENINSULAR	7207	T. Leith	20th "
M. L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
" CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon....	3rd Aug.
M. L. PENINSULAR	7207	T. Leigh.....	10th "
" ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R.H. Gordon.....	24th "
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler.....	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler....	21st "
" ORIENTAL	5834	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

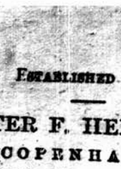
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
"	.....	..	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 360.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich...	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	.....	..	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

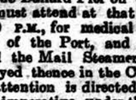
STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Samuda House, 82, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

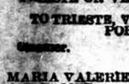
S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bugreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS.

An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.

Every Table should be fitted with one.

John Roberts & Co.

HORNBY ROAD.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Containing valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ATHLETIC KIT.

HORIZONTAL BARS,
DUMB BELLS, AND INDIAN CLUBS.
BOXING GLOVES,
REQUISITES FOR FENCING AND SINGLE STICK.
HEATH'S FAMILY EXERCISER.
SANDOW'S DEVELOPER AND GRIP DUMB BELLS.
PUNCHING BALLS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS;

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c., &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA.
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. K. & F. CANORGLO, SIGARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights ...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL.....	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	"	3 12	EXTRA.....	"	3 0
IMPERIAL	"	2 12	IMPERIAL	"	2 8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2 12	FINE	"	2 4
			PRINCESS	"	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	11
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss of vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.

FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No, 21-27 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 8th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Shed Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within (7) seven days from the landing of the goods ; otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Floria-Rubattino Company.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Mercantile Bank Buildings.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent., namely Rs. 180 per Whole Share, and Rs. 45 per Quarter Share, has been declared and made payable on and after 29th July to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 22nd July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 5th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1901.

NO MORE ICE !

A BOON TO MANKIND !!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes ; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs 6-8 ; Zinc made, Rs. 3-3 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from ISole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

		PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	...	...	500
1 Do.	... ...	...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	...	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	...	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	...	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	...	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	...	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 3 „	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurruntollah Street, CALCUTTA.

The Way to make that old
CYCLE
NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.
OUR SPECIAL
STOVE
Enamel renders the best service. Charges
Rs. SEVEN.

The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 6 half-yearly.

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W. R. THOMSON, Agent,
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
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NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Drafts payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1901.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12½ Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. One Lakh, for the investment of balances he lunging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11½ Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers, offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, 31st October, 1901. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1901, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Dock Section. The salary is fixed at Rs. 750 with free quarters but without any other allowances.

An engagement will be made for three years and on the expiration of that period if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners the period of engagement will in such case be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners.

Applicants must possess good experience of the working of traffic on Railways in India and will be required to pass a medical examination.

The officer holding the post of District Traffic Superintendent, Dock Section, will rank with the officers in the superior grades of the Commissioners' service, and be eligible for promotion to the better paid appointments on the staff.

Applications will be received by the Secretary up to FRIDAY, 26th July.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the POST OF CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners, it is notified that the date, up to which such applications will be received, has been extended to the 31st July.

The salary, as previously stated, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per mensem by five equal annual increments and is inclusive of all allowances.

An engagement will be made for 3 years, and on the expiration of that period, if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners, the period of the engagement will, in such case, be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners. Under these rules, as they at present stand, he would be eligible after ten years service, if invalided, for a pension of £175 a year, rising by £17 10s. for each year, up to a maximum of £437 after completion of 25 years service.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience on Dock and River works.

Applications should be addressed to—THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS

OF ARTHUR KRUPP, BERNDORF IN AUSTRIA

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Cosumers in India.

It is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Jewelers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform outturn and high reliability.

The proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf Special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA THE "PALMTREE"

as per annexed sketch may be struck on each INDENTION or any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which indentors may require.

which registered mark Shoes or Wire ticket

Orde can only be accepted through European Houses or the Agents of Indian Firms in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf in Austria, May 1901.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DEFROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., largersize cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Postfree, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, Lond.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injection by the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, ulceration of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and so of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a speedily efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well advertised remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vital, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climes, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is forgery.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Re 1 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 8.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th July :—

Cotton	1,472 bales.
Wheat	17,012 cwts.
Linseed	1,495 ,,
Rapeseed	3,392 ,,
Gingellyseed	773 ,,
Poppyseed	2,092 ,,
Groundnuts	nil ,,
Castorseed	819 ,,
Rice	5,541 ,,
Parcabollams	1,845 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 8.

EXCHANGE.

Nothing of importance to report in this market. Quotations are unaltered, and business more or less at a standstill. We quote :—

Bank T. T.		1s. 3 7-8d
,,	Demand	1s. 3 7-8d
3 months' sight	Credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
,,	Francs	169
30 days' sight	Hongkong	144 1-2
,,	Shanghai	197
,,	Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at 95 1-16 for settlement, advanced to 95 3-16 and closes at 95 1-8. A fairly large business is reported. The advance is chiefly due to better advices from Calcutta.

SHARES.

Press and Mill shares are steady. Tapty Valley Railway shares have improved to 442 1-2. Petits are quiet at 1715 cum dividend.

FREIGHT.

Business is reported for Hamburg at 15s. 6d. seeds, and Dunkirk per "Clan Macdonald" at 16s. measurement. The same rate has also been paid for measurement for "Clan Macfarlane" to Liverpool. Sellers are asking 16s. for Liverpool and Hull but no bookings have taken place at the rate, and 15s. 6d. has been refused.

SEEDS,

Linseed is a shade easier and purchases are reported at Rs. 9-14. Rapeseed is firm at Rs. 6-7 to 6-8 for Brown Cawnpore with a fair business passing. Poppyseed is unchanged at Rs. 8-7 with not much enquiry, and Castorseed is also unchanged at Rs. 34-8.

COTTON.

Market quiet both for ready and forward, with quotations Rs. 1 to 2 lower. There has been very little inquiry for ready cotton and sales are estimated at about 1,000 bales only. With good accounts of rain from up-country districts rates for the new crop also declined to Rs. 166, for Fully Good Bengal 25th January, and Rs. 205 for Good M. G. Broach 25th March.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1 280
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	1,10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	51
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	620	620	10 pr. ct.	620
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	625	£12 1-2	dvd 10 pr	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70		Half yearly. 000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	£1,100	all	Nil	190
Angio-Indian	1,316		0	Nil	
Assur Yerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bilsary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Belapur)		971	50	all	9 per ct. 1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld		2,750	550,000	200	Nil 170
Bombay United		90	1,000	1,000	Nil 300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.		90	500	500	Nil 410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld		500	1,00	,000	Nil 250
Britannia Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld		650	1,000	1,00	10 per ct. 1,009
Central India		1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50 1,975
China Mills Co. Ld.		800	1,000	1,000	Nil 430
City of Bombay Mills		800	1,000	1,000	Nil 550
Coimbatore S. and W.		6,000	100	00	9 pr ct. 1
Connaught Mills		600	500	500	28 475
Colaba Land & Mills		4,000	700	...	nil 365
Coorla Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 300
Currimbhoy Mills		80	1,000	1,000	Nil 50
David Mill		1,400	500	500	Nil 225
Dhula Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.		400	250	all	dvd Rs. 30 360
Dhun Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 175
Empress		2,100	500	500	Nil 325
Framjee Petit		1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil 44
Hindustan		2875	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hingunghat Mills		700	500	500	40 670
Howard and Bulloughs		1,500	500	500	25 450
Hope Mills		600	1,000	1,000	Nil 350
Hyderabad		700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30 1,300
Imperial Cotton		900	500	500	Nil 110
Indian Manfg.		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 450
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.		700	1,000	1,000	Nil 400
James Greaves		1,100	500	500	Nil 315
Jaffer Alli		600	500	500	Nil 440
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.		1,800	25	250	dvd 5 1221-2
Jeeraj Balloo		1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd 350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.		5,430	1,000	1,000	Nil 310
Khandelah		7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs. 65 710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.		1,000	250	250	65 500 xd
Khatao Manjee		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25 450
Krishna Mills Ld		1,218	500	—	dvd Rs. 32 670
Leopold		3,500	100	108	dvd Rs. 10 150
Lord Reay Mfg		445	1,000	1,000	Nil 50
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 140
Madras United		356	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100
Manaluxmee		600	1,000	1,000	Nil 325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)		8,400	500	500	pr ct. 2,250 75
Manockjee Petit		4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40 1,715
Mazagon		5,000	250	...	Nil 37 1-2
Morarji Goculdass		1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 35 1,350
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld		4,000	250	250	Nil 18.
Madura Mills		7,779	100	100	Nil pm 52
National		500	1,000	1,000	Nil
New Great Eastern		14,400	1,000	1,000	Nil 125
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).		742	1,	1,000	Nil 525
Queen Mills		800	1,000	1,000	Nil 480
Ripon Mills		600	1,000	1,000	Nil 660
Saraswati Mills		1,5	500	500	Nil 500
Sassoon		1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil 1700
Shahapore Mills		500	1,000	1,000	Nil 350
Soonderdas		750	1,000	1,000	Nil 85
Southern India		1,000	500	500	Nil
Southern Mahratta		1,212	250	250	Nil 220
Sun Mills, Ld.		1,300	250	250	Nil 125
Standard Mills Co.		1,000	500	500	Nil 125
Star of India		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 535
Swadeshi Mills		4,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 15
Sassoon and Alliance		3,000	500	500	Nil 40
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.		500	1,000	1,000	Nil
Union Mills Ld.		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Venkhusker Lukhmi Shunker Co. Ld.					
Victoria Mills		900	500	500	Nil 410 d
Western India		650	1,000	1,000	Nil 310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.		1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil 310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4-27 m., 4-27a. Low water, 9-55m., 11-0a.

Third Criminal Sessions.

H. E. The Governor meets the Bombay Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, Secretariat, 2-45. p.m.

Public Meeting in the Town Hall for a Memorial of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

P. and O. s.s. Faramatta is due to arrive from China at daylight.

NOTICE TO COMMON AND SPECIAL JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock and gentlemen of the Special Jury who are serving in the case under trial, at 11 o'clock.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 p.m.

The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sindh, Bahrain, Bushire and Basrah per extra s. s. Simla, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.

PORBUNDER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During June, 3,103 persons attended this dispensary, the average being 172 daily. Of this number 2,503 were Hindus, 611 Mussalman, and 46 Parsees.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,964. Among them the number of new admissions was 551. The average daily attendance was 99.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A WIFE.—Bhanji Dayal, a Bunia, employed as a Karkoon on the drainage works at Dadur, went home on Sunday noon to take his midday meal. He had a quarrel with his wife, whereupon he dragged her into a room, closed the door, knocked her down, took out a penknife and cut a piece of her right ear. The man then attempted to cut off her nose, but the woman resisted and he could inflict only a small wound. The neighbours, appearing on the scene, sent the woman whose name is Manibai, to the J. J. Hospital and gave Bhanji into police custody. Manibai has been detained in the Hospital. It is said that the woman had been carrying on an intrigue with another man.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m. when the following papers will be read :—(1) Notes on some Plants which have been introduced into the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, during the past eight years, by K. D. Mahaluxmiwalla; (2) Curious habits of the Bulbul, by E. H. Aitken; (3) The Migration of Butterflies in the Kangra Valley, by G. C. Dudgeon, F.E.S.; (4) Occurrence of the Black-bearded Bat (Taphozous melanopogon) near Bombay, by E. Comber; (5) Occurrence of the Bronze-winged Teal (Eunetta falcata) in Sind, by E. Comber; (6) The Lilies of Mahableshwar, and others, by W. P. Symonds, I.C.S.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—Although rain has fallen at other places in Kathiawar, at Bhownagar there has been no rain, and the heat in consequence is intense. Prices of local grains have gone up and still have a tendency to rise.—On Tuesday last heavy rain descended at Jetalsar, accompanied with a terrific thunderstorm, the rainfall being about two inches. The following is the rain register :—Dhola 2in. 36cts, Jalia 1in. 87cts, Jetpur 2 inches Vardi 1in. 31cts. The whole town of Porbander is now "on fete" owing to the birth of an heir to His Highness, the Thakore of Morvi.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—It is under consideration to engage the services of a competent nurse for the town of Thana, in connection with Lady Dufferin's Medical Fund. Several dhaees and suinies will be trained by the nurse under the immediate supervision of the Civil-Surgeon of Thana.

A public meeting of dharekaries, land-owners, zamindars and others of the Bhivadi Taluka was held in Mr. Antaji Damodhar Kale's Wada at Angaonkawad on Sunday last, and a resolution was passed to send a protest to Government against the Land Revenue Act Amendment Bill.

It is stated that the Municipality of Bassein have resolved to give an annual contribution of Rs. 300 to the school established by the Bombay East Indian Association in the village of Papdi in Bassein Taluka.

At an ordinary General Meeting of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette held in the Mamlatdar's Kutchery yesterday, the following persons were elected members of the managing committee :—Rao Saheb S. G. Mandlik, B. A., LL.B., (chairman) and Messrs. J. Almeida, M. A. Ovalekar, Cawasji Byramji Dwecha, and Noor Khan.

A Parsi named Kaikhosro was tried by the first class special magistrate of Thana, for personating himself as an Abkari Inspector in Bandora Division and was fined Rs. 30 on Wednesday.

Five inches and fifty cents, of rain fell here yesterday. The total fall of rain up to date (7th) is thirty-six inches and sixty-two cents, and the total fall to the same date last year (1900) was eleven inches and one cent.

Nine births (four males and five females) and ten deaths were registered in the Municipal District of Thana, during the past week.

Mr. Narayen Laxuman Pradki, B. A., First Assistant to the Head Master of Byramji Jeejeebhoy Thana High School, has been transferred to Poona on promotion.

ARGENTINE SUGAR.

A CUSTOMS Circular No. XIII of 1901, dated the 20th June 1901, reads :—

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rate of additional duty on all kinds of sugar mentioned against the Argentine Republic in the Notification in this Department, No. 1327 S. R., dated the 20th March 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the rate shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st of July 1901 :—All kinds (except sugar exported from the Argentine Republic without payment of internal revenue-tax.) Bounties bestowed are 10 centavos per kilogram. Additional duties to be levied, per cwt. Rs. 15 as. 3 and pies 10.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Gomer khadi and Dongri	5	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	11	6	83
Total plague deaths to date	96,474	81,631	
Same date last year	11	4	154

POONA 1st EXTRA MEETING.

20TH AND 27TH JULY.

OWNERS are reminded that the First entries close on Tuesday, 9th July.

CECIL GREY, SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 5th July, 1901.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 7.

Broach.—We have to-day a rainfall of 3 inches Weather continues rainy.

Bhavnagar.—Yesterday rainfall of 2 inches. Rains reported in districts, Mahava, Amreli, Wadhwan, mostly Kathiawar. Raining here and in the district.

Dhulia.—Weather cloudy, but no rain.

Kampti.—Weather threatening.

JULY 8.

Delhi.—Rainfall 49 cents. Good rain has fallen at our place. Weather cloudy.

Sheagaon.—Rainfall 1·11 inches. Weather cloudy and unsettled.

Secunderabad.—Rainfall 55 cents.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

THE south wall of a house belonging to Waman rao Shamrao Vakil, which was under repairs, at Bakehouse Lane, Fort, collapsed on Sunday. No one was injured.—The same day, a portion of the stable wall, which consisted of bamboo and matting was blown down by the high wind. The stable, which was a new one was situated at Moreland Road, and belonged to one Abdool Latiff Khoja. At the time of the accident one Naroo Jothiba, a labourer, was sweeping the place and he sustained fracture of the left ankle and a cut of the left eye brow. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.—On Sunday afternoon, a hack victoria was standing under a tree on Grant Road, when some branches were blown down and fell on the horse, injuring its spine and breaking one of its hind legs. The driver escaped unhurt. The injured animal was removed to its stables.—Two houses adjoining each other in Kembeker Street and belonging respectively to Hoorbai and Joosub Ayub, were found to be in a dangerous condition and likely to fall. The Municipal authorities were informed and they had the houses vacated.

KAIRA.

OUR correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—General heavy rain fell in the Kaira District last night, saving all crops that had been sown on former showers. Light rain is still falling and sowing is in progress everywhere. The situation is therefore encouraging.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Monday : Strong winds continue on Bombay and Kathiawar Coasts, and the Arabian sea monsoon current continues to extreme north-westwards. It has given light to moderate rain in the Konkan, Deccan, Central India, Rajputana, parts of the Gangetic plain, West Himalayas and Sub-Montane Districts. Karwar, Belgaum and Surat have received two inches; Goa, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Poona, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Sambhar, Jodhpur, Chakrata, and Murree one inch. The depression in Bengal to-day is diffused and feeble, but an extensive disturbance is extending into the east of North-Western Provinces. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and along the East Himalayas, but very little rain has fallen in Assam. Mergui, Akyab, and Chaibassa have received three inches; Tavoy, Moulmein, Jessore, Darjeeling, and Gorakhpur two; Bassein, Kindat, Patna, Bahraich, and Balasore one. The pressure has increased only rapidly in West Panjab, and the depression in North West India is to-day most marked over Lower Sind. The depression in North East India will probably continue to determine the rain to Central, West and Lower Bengal, and the East Gangetic plain. The conditions are hence favourable for rain over the greater part of Northern and Central India. The rainfall in North-West India has caused a very rapid fall of temperature over that area.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	43 12	31 86	36 18	34 23
Monday, 8th July	00 60	1 90	1 05	1 07
Total	43 72	33 76	37 23	35 30
Total fall to July 8, 1900	22 19	22 39	22 17	22 84
Total fall to July 8, 1899	20 70	21 12	26 23	23 96

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In. Cts.
Sunday, 7th July	2 50
Monday, 8th July	1 94

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·431	SE	6	109·1	82·9	59	...	0·56	−2·80
Sirsa	29·442	SW	B	108·8	79·1	70	0·14	0·16	−2·77
Delhi	29·447	SW	B	103·2	81·0	71	0·27	1·52	−4·43
Agra	29·464	SE	7	107·0	81·9	79	0·40	1·32	−2·27
Cawnpore	29·463	ENE	4	103·4	84·5	73	...	0·68	−5·32
Allahabad	29·443	ENE	8	99·6	84·2	78	...	0·08	−8·77
Jhansi	29·481	W	7	101·6	81·7	66	0·08	0·20	−8·35
Jacobabad	29·368	NW	6	110·3	83·0	70	...	0·00	−0·36
Karachi	29·378	SW	14	93·2	85·3	76	...	0·00	−1·01
Jeypore	29·449	SE	6	105·2	75·6	76	0·06	0·11	−4·63
Ajmere	29·470	NE	8	101·4	77·6	85	0·10	1·21	−2·87
Deesa	29·473	SSW	24	100·6	81·1	77	0·01	9·17	−4·63
Ahmedabad	29·489	SW	5	99·2	79·6	85	0·19	2·71	−7·94
Bhuj	29·441	WSW	24	91·8	72·9	79	...	0·00	−3·24
Jamnagar	29·470	SW	23	94·0	82·3	70	...	0·00	−5·10
Dwarka	29·487	SW	25	87·9	82·3	79	0·01	2·05	−4·39
Okha	29·503	WSW	20	95·4	76·3	77	0·02	2·64	−4·39
Bhownagar									
Pore	29·516	SW	12	87·3	78·3	77	...	2·02	−4·54
Veraval	29·525	SW	22	85·1	82·2	86	...	0·50	−7·36
Mahuva	29·511	WSW	15	94·5	76·5	94	0·13	0·73	−5·62
Indore	29·535	W	5	89·8	74·1	91	0·17	2·10	−7·00
Sagar	29·537	W	9	89·4	76·1	81	...	2·03	−8·74
Jubulpore	29·515	W	6	86·9	76·6	90	...	2·69	−11·12
Hoshangabad	29·549	NW	10	97·8	77·2	74	...	2·77	−8·91
Khandwa	29·550	W	8	90·2	76·1	82	0·11	4·74	−3·53
Raipur	29·500	SW	15	88·5	73·1	75	...	9·87	−2·93
Nagpur	29·539	WSW	9	91·4	74·1	82	...	7·13	−3·45
Amraoti	29·564	WSW	14	92·2	74·8	82	0·85	5·74	−2·13
Akola	29·577	WSW	7	89·0	74·4	89	0·55	5·69	−2·13
Surat	29·551	SW	10	84·0	74·5	81	1·21	9·65	−3·18
Malegaon	29·552	WSW	11	90·4	74·1	76	0·12	6·35	+0·58
Bombay	29·615	WSW	22	83·1	74·2	86	0·48	31·30	+5·29
Poona	29·616	WSW	17	78·1	76·9	81	1·05	8·76	+2·17
Ahmednagar	29·619	WNW	15	91·8	71·4	86	0·03	8·00	+2·29
Aurangabad	29·606	WSW	17	84·8	7	89	..	9·08	..
Sholapur	29·648	SW	22	85·7	74·0	86	...	14·88	+5·46
Ratnagiri	29·608	WSW	13	84·9	75·9	85	0·35	11·24	−1·40
Belgaum	29·677	SW	27	77·5	67·8	95	1·75	15·20	−3·86
Goa	29·702	W	13	84·0	74·9	91	2·89	61·19	+28·43
Karwar	..	SW	13	84·1	73·5	91	1·25	80·23	+20·14
Mangalore	29·773	WSW	4	85·5	76·9	84	4·04	44·54	−3·92
Calicut	29·800	E	5	85·2	72·2	90	0·00	38·63	−2·63
Cochin	29·816	Calm	...	85·0	74·7	81	0·02	34·0	−0·79
Bangalore	29·749	WSW	18	81·2	65·3	77	..	2·40	−2·31
Second adn.	29·32	W	14	80·1	71·5	86	0·14	7·87	+1·37
Masulipatam	29·609	WNW	15	97·1	76·1	70	..	4·03	−3·9
Bellary	29·691	W	14	93·0	74·2	60	...	4·15	+1·43
Cuddapah	...	W	12	101·0	83·5	55	...

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to express regret at the premature death of the Honourable Mr. Justice MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE and to take measures for perpetuating his memory, will be held in the TOWN HALL, TO-DAY, at 4-30 P.M.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 9th July, 1901.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 9th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 22nd July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to say so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the examinerships may be obtained on application to this office.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1901.

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REPORT OF ANALYSIS
OF
GREEK BRANDY,
BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,
Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

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NOTES.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H M Kisch of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The service of Capt C Ch Bolleau, 5th Bengal Cavy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt O A Smith, 27th Punjab Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt E H Bernard, Cant Magte of Jhansi, replaced at the disposal of H E the Com-in-Chief in India.

The services of Mr E W Trotter and Mr C H Wray Inspectors of Police, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Major H E M Mason, 17th Regt of Madras Infy, which were placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for famine duty are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govt Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W O Ajl Hanger as acting Consul for Germany at Moulmein during the absence of Mr E J Foucar.

Lieut J Mackenzie I S C, Asst Inspecting Officer Punjab Imperial Service Infantry sub pro tem is confirmed in that appointment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W Ronaldson, Chief Supt in the Paper Curreney Office, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr J Bridgnell officiating Superintendent.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col V A Schalch, I S C Asst Qrmr-Genl, Head Quarter, Bengal Command, to be temporary Depy Adjt-General E in Harrow, CB, on field service in China, and in relief of Bgdr Genl G H C Dyce, CB, vacated.

Lieut-Col J W H Potts, R H A, Comdg R A, Bangalore, to officiate as Col on the Staff, R A, Madras Command, vice Bgdr-Genl A B Stopford, R A, officiating as Inspr-Genl of Artillery in India.

Major W R Yeilding, I S C, CIE, DSO, to be Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class.

Lieut W H Penington, 12th Bengal Cav, is appointed officiating Asst Supt of the Umballa temporary remount depot, vice Capt C F Templer, transferred to the Karnal depot.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps:—Second-Lieut E P A Melville.

FIELD OPERATIONS,—CHINA.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates specified.

Lieut E Colson, 23th Madras Infy, to be Transport-Officer with the force.

Capt C S Slack, 3rd Bo Cavy, to be Post Comndnt, Yangtsun, vic Major B A. Johnstone.

Major F V Whitsall, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Railway Staff Officer, vice Capt C W Battime, with the additional pay of a 2nd class Post Staff Officer.

Lieut E W S Mahon, R E, to be special service officer for railway work.

Major C A R Browne R E to be special service officer for railway work.

Lieut H F E Freeland R E to be special service officer for railway work.

Lieut F G Turner R E to be special service officer for railway work.

Capt P G Twining R E to be special service officer for railway work.

Capt L C Dunsterville 20th Punjab Infantry to be railway staff officer Tongku in addition to his other duties with the pay of a 1st class Post Staff Officer.

Capt W L Conran 25th Bo Infy to be special service officer with Imperia Service Troops with the status and pay of a Depy Assit Adjut-Genl.

Major F T Williams 26th Madras Infy Depy Assit Qrmr-Genl, 4th Brigade to be Depy Assit Adjt Genl 4th Brigade vice Major F C Colomb with effect from the date of taking over the duties.

Capt H Tweddell special service officer to be Depy Assit Adjt-Genl 4th Brigade vice Major F T Williams with effect from the date of taking over the duties,

Capt C W Wilkinson 1st Madras Pioneers to be Post Commandant Tongku.

Capt E L C Berger Hong Kong Regt to be Post Commandant Langfang.

Capt E H Boome 28th Madras Infy to be transport officer with the force.

Lieut C D Field 28th Madras Infy to be transport officer with the force.

Major H D McIntyre 8th Madras Infy to be graded as Assit Comsy-Genl 3rd class with staff pay at Rs 500 per mensem with effect from the date of taking over the appointment of divisional transport officer of the force.

Major H E F Goold Adams R A to be special service officer with the status and pay of a deputy Asst Adjt-Genl with effect from the date of joining appointment.

Major T P England, Royal Fusiliers, to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Depy Assit Adjut-Genl, with effect from the date of joining appointment.

Major A E Pereira, Grenadier Guards, to be special service officer Nith the status and pay of a Depy Asst Adjut-Genl, with effect from the date of joining appointment.

Capt A R Dick, and Punjab Cavy, to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, with effect from the dat of joining appointment.

Capt W D McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Staff Captain.

Cap E C Pottinger, Rl Ar, to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Staff Captain.

Capt W A Harrison, Rol Ens, to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Staff Captain.

Capt H Tweddell, 4th Bengal Infry, to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Staff Capt.

Lieut C G W Hunter, Rl Ens, to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Staff Lieut,

Lieut V G W Kell, 1st Batn South Staffordshire Regt, to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Staff Capt.

Major W J K Dobbin, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Summer Palace.

Capt H G Maxwell, 16th Bengal Lancers, to be Post Commandant, Luikaobao, vice Capt A H Bingley, vacated.

Capt H U Parr, 7th Bengal Infy, to be Post Commandant, Luikaobao, vice Capt H G Maxwell, vacated.

Capt N R Robin 7th Bengal Infy to be Post Commandant Luikaobao vice Capt H U Parr.

Capt H U Parr 7th Bengal Infy to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl 1st Brigade vice Capt T Jermyn proceeding on leave.

Lieut Col J B Woon 20th Punjab Infy to be Post Commandant Tongshan.

Lieut W M Fordham 20th Punjab Infy to be Post Staff Officer, 2nd class Tongshan.

Second Lieut P B Hall 34th Bengal Infy Pioneers to be Post Staff Officer 3rd class Hangkul.

Lieut R Ducat 20th Punjab Infy to be Post Staff Officer 3rd class Hangkul.

Second-Lieut P B Hall 34th Bengal Infy Pioneers to be Post Staff Officer 3rd class Lanchon.

Capt C G Prendergast 4th Punjab Infy to be Provost Marshal 3rd Brigade, in addition to his other duties,

Lieut W G K Gough, 14th Bengal Infy, to be transport officer with the force.

Lieut R A Lyall 34th Bengal Infy (Pioneers), to be Railway Staff Officer, Tangku, in addition to his other duties, with the pay of a Post Staff Officer.

Captain R S Paul, 25th Bo Infy, to be Post Commandant, Tongshao.

Capt A J Jamieson, 6th Bengal Infy, to be Field Treasure Chest Officer, 3rd Brigade, in addition to his other duties.

Major St. G. L. Steele 4th Bengal Lancers to be special service officer with the status and pay of a Depy Asst Adjt Genl.

Lieut W H Norman 11th Bengal Lancers to be Aide de Camp to the Lieut Genl Comdg vice Lieut R A Steel invalided.

Lieutenant W. T. F. Thomson, 1st Madras Pioneer, to be Garrison Quartermaster, Tientsin, in addition to his other duties, with staff pay at 3 dos. per diem.

Lieutenant R. Nicolas, 34th Bengal Infantry Pioneers) to be Railway Staff Officer, Tangho, in addition to his other duties, with the status and pay of a Second Class Post Staff Officer, "vice" Lieut. R. A. Lyall.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS,

The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—Condr C Bettesworth, Ordance Dept. Northern Circle, Sub-Condr H. J. Pension Army Remount Dept.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command Indian Army:—H R Mead.

PHONOGRAPHS,
GRAPHOPHONES,
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NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BROWN—June 16, at Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla, Kate Dunbar, the loving and dearly loved wife of J. Bole-Brown.
DAVER—July 8, Bai Marebai, widow of the late Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver. Funeral at 7-30 a.m. to-day, (Tuesday) at her own residence, Daver Hall, Cumballa Hill.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUMFRESS—June 30, at Mooltan, Punjab, the wife of H Humfress, of a daughter.
ROBSON—July 3, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain C G Robson, 10th Jats, of a son.
VIPAN—July 4, at Kutupur Factory, Hajipur, T S R, the wife of Walter M Vipan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHASE—STEELE—July 1, at St Thomas' Church, Hyderabad, Lieut-Colonel W St L Chase, V C, Commandant 7th Bombay Pioneers, to Dorothy, second daughter of C E S Steele, Esq, Collector of Hyderabad.
EDWARDS—CHARLTON—July 1, at Mussoorie, N-W P, Christopher Vaughan Edwards, the Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regt, to Violet Alice Eve, youngest daughter of Lieut-Colonel R Granville Charlton, late 81st Regiment.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1901.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF UGANDA.

IF SIR H. H. JOHNSTON had been really in earnest in his denunciation of the tourist, whom he likened to a kind of migratory Vampire, his best policy would have been to remain absolutely silent as to the charms and attractions of Uganda. But besides delivering lectures before learned societies on the new animals he has discovered, His Majesty's Special Commissioner for Uganda, who is now on leave in England, has allowed himself to be interviewed. That were the greatest mistake of all, if Sir Harry wished to close the door against the pushful globe-trotter. No doubt the special Commissioner and his subordinates have suffered much from the uncommercial traveller, who monopolises their quarters and consumes their stores, and we can easily see that officials in that country of magnificent distances and expensive bottled beer would rather the voracious tourist chose other routes than theirs. Sir Harry has not hesitated to tell them they are unwelcome unless they carry their own victuals and paraphernalia. So future parties can only have themselves to blame if not being well equipped, they find themselves unable to proceed into the interior. Travellers from India whether on scientific or sporting errands are invariably ready to go anywhere to do anything they have already done in this country. But the Englishman who starts touring with Uganda is not wise. Nor is he likely to enjoy himself. Those who know how to travel in more or less trackless country will not have need to worry the assistant commissioners, or even to borrow a pipeful of tobacco or the loan of a frying pan. Such men Uganda officials will welcome with a right English welcome. Big game in Kashmir is in want of a rest, a fact which is widely recognised. Let the keen shikari who can, get three months' leave go to Uganda. The stretch of country which lies between Eldoma Ravine Station and the slopes of Mount Elgon, is entirely uninhabited by natives, owing to the inter-tribal wars which caused their depopulation many years ago. The big game wandering over these elevated plains had been so long unmolested by man that they are quite as tame as deer in an English park. What could be better for an indifferent shot? The Commissioner's expedition passed through herds of elephants, and was constantly putting up rhinos singly or in pairs. Remember Sir H. H. Johnston is not a sportsman as we understand the expression here or the thing might never have occurred. It seldom does to a man with a gun. But, he says, his party could actually be said to be escorted for stretches of several miles by zebras and antelopes that would approach within ten yards. Lions were constantly met with, but were so hard at work on hartebeest and zebra that they did not interfere with the caravan. It was in this country that Sir Harry and his companions discovered the remarkable new variety of giraffe, which has no fewer than five bosses, or horn cores and on which he has been lecturing the Zoological Society.

Keen sportsmen, however, have disappointment in front of them, unless they hurry up. Listen to this: The Commissioner intends proposing to the Foreign Office that this district shall be kept as a kind of national park and game reserve "as it well might in view of the number and variety of creatures which it contains." Beyond securing specimens of giraffe and an apparently new variety of zebra and several new antelopes for the British Museum, the expedition exercised the greatest forbearance in regard to shooting "and after a while," so phenomenally humane became the members of the expedition, that they "found it more interesting to be wandering through this splendid Zoological Garden and watching the creatures within almost as short a distance as they can be in Regent's Park, than it would have been had they been constantly trying the effect of modern rifles on animals, the killing of which would have been so easy as to be simple butchery." How sweetly idyllic, the lion lying down with the lamb and the British explorer keeping himself in practice with his express rifle by shooting at empty bottles and biscuit tins! There is no mention of riding on the backs of poetic alligators across the rivers, or even on tame turtles, so Sir Henry Johnston cannot hope to compete with M. de Rougemont. But it would have been more truly business-like had he trained the denizens of this wonderful beast country to work in relays with the team bullocks. As it is they resemble the lilies of the field in that they toil not, neither do they spin, nor must they be shot at or alarmed. The lion is to roar at will and to devour hartebeeste or any other succulent gazelle, while the tourist, explorer and commissioner banquets off bully-beef, biltong or Australian mutton in tins. Many a haunch of fresh venison will be devoured in that national game park when to catch a well-fed, unsuspecting buck it is only necessary to put salt on his tail, for leaving out the tourist and the explorer, the missionary, wearying of raising the ape-like men and man-like apes to a higher state of civilization, may take his pipe and his tabor and wander into the forest and entice forth the makings of a savoury mess such as Jacob sought for his aged father. The missionary, not being a sportsman, cannot be expected to make himself acquainted with game laws, and the forest officer, who is superior to all laws, except those of his own making, may keep a very good table in the primeval jungle which has never echoed the sound of a sporting rifle.

But all Uganda is not to be a reserved game forest. There is game outside the particular tract near Mount Elgon, which so greatly charmed Sir H. H. Johnston. And besides zoological specimens the Commissioner took home a large mineralogical collection, which, yet to be reported upon, may have a great effect on the economic future of the country. The people are not likely to give much trouble. The bulk of the population has always been prefectly friendly to the British and has fought for the British Protectorate against Soudanese mutineers and others to a degree hardly realised in England. The only troublesome section has been among some of the tribes to the north-east of the Protectorate, who were of more or less nomad habits, and carried out disastrous raids on one another, raids undertaken for the enrichment of the raiding tribe in cattle and women. The formerly troublesome Nandi and Suk are now absolutely settled, friendly and under control. The Turkana raids have been checked and it is hoped and expected that they will keep to their own boundaries. The railway is having a marked effect on the natives generally and the nomadic tribes in particular. It has provided work for those who chose to work and the means of carrying on legitimate trade in native provisions. They are almost as imitative as monkeys and have copied the dress of the Indian coolie working on the line and have created a demand for cotton cloth in miniature lengths. They have discovered the desirability for working and have set to work to till the ground in order that they may be able to sell the produce. The want of hotels has already been discussed among merchants, and Indian as well as British and German merchants of enterprise have drawn plans, but it is not expected buildings will be erected until the railway is so far completed to the lake shore as to be able to transport the necessary building materials, provisions and so forth. Until that time we hope the tourists and others who have so sorely vexed the official soul and so basely put upon him will remain away from Uganda. Something after the style of the Indian dak bungalow might answer immediate purposes. So long as travellers are supplied with proper camping outfit and provisions or money to buy provisions there is endless attraction for them in the new country. But we should strongly recommend the adventurer, the scientific explorer who knows no science and the unaccredited correspondent to give Uganda a wide berth. It is inhospitable to the loafer and we imagine it will not be long before the Special Commissioner receives power to deport him. The purchase of a ticket on the Uganda railway is not sufficent to qualify a man as an explorer or to open the doors and hearts of not overwealthy district officials

THE TRAINING OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

THE war in South Africa has as far as the training of our land forces is concerned brought with it many valuable lessons but none more so than the value of manœuvres in time of peace. Manœuvres, Naval and Military, are a modern invention. Just as men are obliged, if they value their health, to "take exercise" in various artificial ways, so must fleets and armies keep themselves up to their work by practising in time of peace the arts of war. Man in his natural state exercised both body and mind in the ordinary course of his occupations. He kept his wits active by pitting them against the forces of Nature, against the animal creation, against his fellow men; for the most part, we moderns confine our activities to the last-named purpose. He exercised his body in hunting for his food, in fighting, in doing all the tasks of daily life which we now-a-days have done for us. Division of labour in complex social communities leads to a state of things in which half the population have no time to cultivate their minds, and the other half no need to exercise their bodies. The same topsy-turviness affects the fighting services. Standing armies and permanent navies are organised on the assumption that there will always be plenty of fighting to do. But wars, especially Naval wars, have been so little in fashion for the best part of a century, that, when we do come to blows, we have to learn how to deliver them effectively in modern conditions on the very field of battle. Manœuvres, people may say, ought to teach us this lesson beforehand. For several reasons this is impossible. We ought to learn much from the shaw fights at Aldershot and the Curragh and the Annual Naval manœuvres, but we can never gauge from the friendly rivalry of fleets and armies in sham fights how we shall shape in a campaign fought in grim and bitter earnest. What good purpose then do manœuvres serve? Conducted on proper lines they should teach our officers on sea and land how to handle fleets and large bodies of men and especially to junior officers should they teach something of the qualities required in war. They ought to interest the rank and file and quicken their intelligence so that when occasion arises they will be able to act for themselves and not be mere machines helpless without the presence of their officers. Unfortunately what should be one of the chief features in manœuvres is either entirely overlooked or so superficially in evidence that neither Jack Tar or Tommy Atkins take the least interest in the methods of warfare and vote all sham fights as an unmitigated nuisance, meaning a lot of extra drill and work without any compensating advantage. There is, however, one gain from manœuvres, even if they are not of much use as a preparation for war. They attract public notice. One of the few ways of keeping our sea and land forces up to a safe standard is to court an interest being taken in them by the Empire. Manœuvres do in a measure attract the notice of readers of newspapers. It has been borne in upon them how necessary it is to keep the Navy and Army to the fore; they also realise that the public now likes to read about them. The appetite of the public has been whetted in this respect since the outbreak of the South African War and the fighting in China and all accounts of the operations have been eagerly read. The business of every one of us is to do all we can to guard the safety of the great Empire we are proud to belong to and to make the idea of a European coalition against it a folly and a snare.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE success of American athletes at the Championship meeting in 1900 was startling to the athletic world, as out of the fourteen events they won eight, in accomplishing which they broke several records. According to the latest mail papers, only three of the Yankees had definitely announced their intention of visiting England to defend their titles. These were A. F. Duffy, C. Kraenzlein and J. K. Baxter, but it was also thought B. Johnson would make the journey, and from Reuter's cable it is evident that the first three American Champions competed at Huddersfield. They have again carried off the 100 yards, 120 yards hurdle, and the pole and high jumps. Last year Duffy won the 100 yards in even time. The best form this year has been shown by C. R. Thomas, the Oxford sprinter, but he has not beaten 10 1-5 secs, and it is probable Duffy had not a difficult task to uphold his title. In winning the hurdles last year A. C. Kraenzlein did one of the best performances ever recordad on grass, as he beat Norman Pritchard, of Calcutta, in the fast time 15 2-5 secs. Kraenzlein, who belongs to the New York athletic club, first came into prominence by winning the 120 yards hurdles on cinders in 15 1-5 secs, and he followed this up by a remarkable series of performances at the American Athletic Union in 1899. He took three firsts and two seconds. The 120 yards hurdles fell to him in 15 4-5 secs.; the 200 yards hurdles in 30 1-5 secs.; he won the broad jump by covering 23 ft. 5 inches, and was second in the 100 yards sprint and high jump, in the latter of which he cleared 6 feet. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn he has again won the hurdles championship, but he failed to sustain his title in the long jump. Last year he defeated P. O'Connor, the Irish champion, by clearing 22 feet 10 1-4 inches, but as the latter jumped 24 feet 9 inches in the recent Irish championship it is probable O'Connor has turned the tables. Johnson won the pole jump last year with 11 feet 4 inches, and the next three nearest competitors were all Yankees. Whether Johnson has repeated his success is not known, but there is definite news that an American holds this championship. Baxter, of Pensylvania University, when he out-jumped all competitors in height last year cleared 6 feet 2 inches, and he is recorded as having cleared an additional inch at the meeting held at the Paris Exhibition. He would have little difficulty in sustaining his title. Last year M. W. Long won the quarter mile by four yards in the fast time of 49 4-5 secs., and if he had competed this year his speed would be good enough for him to have won again. The other events which they won in 1900 were—putting the weight and hammer throwing. In the former D. Horgan, the holder, was second, and it is quite possible he has regained his honour, but J. Flanagan, who won the hammer throwing so easily, could not have failed to be victorious had he competed.

BANDRA SANITATION.

A CONSIDERABLE agitation has been set afloat by some of the ratepayers of this important suburb, on account of the new arrangements made by the chairman of the Sanitary Committee for the disposal of the cesspool water. Several letters have appeared in the local papers with all sorts of wild statements having no foundation and it is time the facts of the case were made public. The whole matter resolves itself into a question of finance. The iron carts which had been purchased by the Municipality for carrying away the fluid have become broken and useless owing to want of repairs, and applications have been made to many of the engineering foundries in Bombay to put them in proper order. But owing to the use they have been put to, all these firms refuse to undertake the job. We believe the Bombay Municipality experienced a similar difficulty and were obliged to establish their own work-shops for the repairs of such carts. Such a course is absolutely impossible for the Bandra Municipality and the purchase of new carts is not practicable immediately, in the present state of their funds. Therefore the only alternative to leaving this fluid on the premises to be dealt with by the inhabitants as they thought fit was to have it removed by the halalkores and deposited in the sea. We understand that some of the representatives of those who had assembled at a public meeting in Bandra were asked by the Assistant Collector and President of the Municipality to meet him and Mr. Futehally the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee last Saturday. At this meeting the President told the gentlemen that he deprecated the spirit in which the agitation had been got up as showing that the Sanitary Committee had some especial liking for the new arrangement. He pointed out that this was not so and the arrangement had to be made simply for want of funds as a temporary measure. He asked them to point out any better method under the circumstances, and this they were unable to do. When we bear in mind that a large number of cesspools in Bandra have long been and are open ones and liable to overflow, carrying the water all along the surroundings of the habitations during rain it is a wonder to us how so much was made of so trifling a matter.

Sir Charles Ollivant, Senior member of the Governor's Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 9 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday, the 13th instant.

LIEUTENANT A. A. D. BEST, reported killed at Naboomspriut, the other day, was the son of Mr. Andrew Best of Madras.

THE southern limits of the North-Western Frontier Province will be Vihowa, about half way between Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan.

ALL questions of succession in the family of the Raja of Goler are settled by a declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor that the rule of lineal primogeniture shall prevail.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 15th June 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 125,059 maunds and Rs. 54,531 in the earnings.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the continuance for another year of the punitive police posts located at the villages of Hadiara, Liddar, Her, Karbath, Maddar and Sur Singh in the Lahore district.

AN EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON AND HIS CHANCES OF WINNING AN EMPIRE.

BY A BONAPARTIST.

THERE is a great deal to be said in favour of a restoration of the French Empire. It may be argued that Prince Victor Napoleon is not an ideal Pretender, for he possesses none of those attributes that are deemed so necessary for the position. He neither advertises himself nor does he endeavour to push his claims at the cost of his own personal reputation.

He is quite prepared to play the waiting game, and lives quietly and unostentatiously in Brussels. With a first-class education, he takes a keen interest in all that goes on, not only in France, but elsewhere. He is ready to confer whenever necessary with those of his devoted followers who visit him periodically. In short, ineffective as his personality may be from the purely sensational standpoint, he combines many of the qualities that would make the ideal constitutional Sovereign.

Nothing seemed at one time more improbable than the accession of Napoleon III. to the throne of France. He was regarded as a charlatan of the first water. He spent the earlier years of his life in England, where no one took him seriously; and yet for twenty years he managed either as President or as Emperor to sway the destinies of France. The unexpected has ever happened in that home of political surprises. There are, therefore, many reasons which make it possible, if not probable, that Victor Napoleon may one day reign as Emperor of the French.

Victor Napoleon combines within himself many contradictory elements. He is the eldest son of Prince Jerome, and the grandson of the King of Westphalia. On his mother's side he can lay claim to not only the bluest blood of Europe, but to that reputation for orthodoxy that was her great characteristic.

SHORT OF CAPITAL.

Prince Victor may therefore appeal not only to those who still believe in the Napoleonic legend, but to many whose loyalty to the Legitimist principle has been shaken by the irresponsibility of the Due d'Orleans. In some respects, however, he is at a disadvantage; he is by no means so well provided with worldly goods as his rival; for he depends entirely on an allowance made to him by the Empress Eugenie. This is his greatest weakness, for it is said that she wishes to end her days in France. Were her nephew to make an unsuccessful "coup d etat," this would cease to be within the limits of possibility, and many of his supporters fear he would then forfeit his allowance.

He has, therefore, everything to lose should he spell failure, and this must tell against him in France, where daring is the one essential for success. On the other hand, many elements are fighting in his favour, and his ultimate triumph is quite within the region of practical politics. The Republic has lost its glamour. Many of its champions will argue that it has produced able and distinguished men, but they will admit that they are all more or less tainted by their contact with Government. One scandal after another has driven men from public life. Panama, the decorations, Boulangism, and the "affaire" have successively destroyed many a reputation.

SHEAKERS AHEAD.

The present Government and that of M. Meline have lasted longer than any other, except that of M. Ferry; but there can be little doubt that M. Waldeck-Rousseau will hardly, if he remains in office till the General Election, survive an appeal for popular ratification. The Associations Bill has, by uniting extreme men in their campaign against the Church, probably prolonged the life of the present Administration. The reaction is, however, at hand. The Departmental Councils are becoming more and more hostile. The Bill will have to be put into operation. This will probably strengthen the opposing forces, and France will, thanks to the energy infused into the voter, who now remains at home, give expression to opinions that have hitherto lain dormant.

Many factors are, therefore, working in favour of the Empire. True, the party has little or no organisation, its funds are slender, and its representation in the Chamber is almost nil. On the other hand, the Napoleonic legend is being revived, for Frenchmen always hark-back to the time when the eagles of the First Napoleon dominated Europe from Moscow to Cadiz.

There are, however, two important elements that are generally neglected by politicians. The peasantry have been told by their fathers that under the Second Empire prices were higher than they have ever been either since or before, and the Parisian workman also has heard that when Haussmann beautified his native city, of which he is so proud, artisans were steadily employed and wages were high.

THE TWO EXTREMES.

Beyond this there is no doubt that the moderate element is losing its hold on the French populace. The voter is either becoming a Nationalist or a Socialist. There are many of the middle classes whose sympathies are Republican, but whose horror of Socialism is driving them into the opposite extreme. The tricolour flag is the rallying point of this opposition, and, therefore, all that upholds the army and a spirited foreign policy works for the Empire.

M. Deroulede's antics may have for the moment weakened this tendency. His successor as candidate for the Charente M. Gellibert des Segnius has been beaten by a majority of two to one and he is a thorough Bonapartist. Memories are, however, short in France and the fiasco begun at St. Sebastian and consummated in Switzerland is now almost forgotten.

In such cases malevolent gossip may be regards as evidence of the force that underlies a movement. No story has been more frequently repeated than the ridiculous rumour that Prince Louis Bonaparte as set himself at the head of a faction, and is striving to supplant his brother. It may be true that he is the better soldier of the two, but no one who is acquainted with the two brothers can deny that they are united to one another by the tenderest of brotherly affection. The day may come when Prince Louis Napoleon will attempt a "coup d'etat" he may succeed in his endeavour to assert the vitality of the Bonapartist principle; but should he do so it will only be with one object, and that will be the restoration of his brother to the throne that was once held by the first and third Napoleons.

THE TWO BROTHERS.

There is also good reason for this, for though Louis is the abler soldier, the elder brother is, incontestably the greater statesman of the two. Were any attempt to be made to substitute the Empire for the Republic the two brothers would form an ideal combination, for the one would supply what the other lacked. It is even whispered that Russia favours Bonapartist triumph.

The story is told that some eighteen months ago French statesmen were seeking for positive proofs that Russia was prepared to stand by them at all cost. It is alleged that Russian statesmen taunted French Ministers with the weakness of their Executive, and these Ministers asked what was required of them. They were told they must show some sign of a strong policy, but that in no case were they to touch a Bonapartist. This story has been told to excuse the abortive "proces de la haute cour, whose most remarkable feature was that, at a time when Legitimists were absolutely quiescent, their leaders and representatives were prosecuted, and while the Bonapartists were decidedly more active none of them were touched. This story may may not be true, but the coincidence is remarkable

French politics are complex to the native; they are inscrutable to the outsider. There is a decided unrest throughout the country. The memories of Sedan are forgotten. The Bonapartist legend is growing in popularity. The expected has ever rescued France from chaos and from anarchy. The present regime is losing all its popularity. We are therefore inclined to side with those who regard a Bonapartist restoration as within the region of practical politics.

THE Financial Commissioner of the Punjab is appointed to be the authority controlling Court of Wards' Managers. Mr. Tupe's recent criticisms of Court of Wards' management in the Punjab have shown the necessity that exists for more direct personal control, and the order follows with commendable promptitude.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MOORISH MISSION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Emperor William has received the Moorish Mission at Potsdam with much ceremony.

THE KHEDIVE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

TO PAY HOMAGE TO THE THRONE.

The Sultan has banqueted the Khedive at the Yildiz Palace.

An official communication to the Turkish press says that the object of the Khedive's visit is to pay homage to the Throne.

STRIKE IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

MINES EXPECTED TO CLOSE.

A railway strike has taken place in West Australia and is dislocating trade. The Kalgoorlie mines are expected to close.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

SOME AMERICAN VICTORIES.

The Americans have won the sprint, the hurdles and the pole and high jumps in the contest for the Amateur Athletic Associations' Championship at Huddersfield.

MONUMENT TO SIR DONALD STEWART.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A meeting has been held of distinguished officers at which the question was discussed of raising a permanent monument to the memory of Sir Donald Stewart.

THE "TIMES" ON THE ADMIRALTY.

The "Times" is satisfied with the response of the Admiralty on the condition of the fleet as showing that the Admiralty is strenuous, vigilant and progressive.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE BOERS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Evidence from various sources shows that the Boers killed the wounded who were lying on the field after the battle of Vlakfontein.

THE AMERICANS AMONG THE BOER PRISONERS.

Great Britain has declined to release the Americans who are among the prisoners of war.

CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

26th June.—Wounded slightly, Captain Newenham, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Mowatt, Imperial Yeomanry. Released, Lieutenant Bowen, New England Mounted Rifles.

28th June.—Wounded, dangerously by accident, Lieutenant Brand, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers. Wounded severly, Lieutenant Bowker, Brabant's Horse. Slightly, Lieutenant Thompson, Brabant's Horse.

29th June.—Died of Wounds, Lieutenant Reid, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

1st July—Wounded slightly, Lieutenant Maitland, 1st Gordon Highlanders.

3rd July—Died of fall from Horse, Lieutenant Gething, 3rd South Wales Borderers. Wounded, severely, Lieutenant Woodmartin, 2nd Northampton Regiment. Slightly, Lieutenant Woodroffe, 1st Royal Sussex.

4th July—Killed, Lieutenant Best, 2nd Gordon Highlanders. Wounded severely, Civil-Surgeon S. H. Roberts, Medical Staff Corps.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 8.

The P. and O. s. s. Peninsular with English Mails of 28th ultimo left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN CONSUL KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

M. Pierre Louis Charriol, head of the firm of Messrs. Charriol and Co., Calcutta, and Consul for Urguay, was driving to dinner last Saturday night to Mr. and Mrs. Bell's who live at Watgunge, Kidderpore. He was behind a somewhat fresh mare, and in avoiding a ticca gharry, he collided with Mr. Needham's trap with such violence that both gentlemen were thrown out. Mr. Needham received slight injuries, but M. Charriol fractured the base of his skull. He was removed to the general hospital, where Dr. O'Kenealy did his best, but M. Charriol died unconscious at midnight. M. Charriol's wife, who had gone to Galle to see her mother, who is sick, telegraphed on Saturday that she would return to join him by the P. and O. Borneo. The funeral yesterday was attended by all the foreign Consuls in Calcutta, and several members of the mercantile community.

RETURN OF CHINA TROOPS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The hired transport Ula arrived yesterday with troops from China, she is to be refitted to bring mules from China.

IMPROVING THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

SIMLA, JULY 8.

In order to avoid the recurrence of confusion and hardship to owners in the collection of transport animals when required for State use, the Government of India allotting definite quantities of transpost proportionate to its resources to each district. The recently appointed enumeration officers are to estimate the resources of each district, both as regards numbers of animals available and their suitability for military work and are to place the results before district officers with a view of enabling the latter to allot such proportion of fit animals for supply by the various sub-divisions of their districts as they may consider feasible without undue disturbance of agricultural conditions. The actual collection of transport when needed will be under the control of district officers.

THE POST OF RESIDENT OF KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

We understand that the post of Resident of Kashmir in succession to Colonel Deane when the latter assumes charge of the New Frontier Province, has been offered by His Excellency the Viceroy to Mr. Louis Deane, late Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, and has been accepted by him. Mr. Dane will probably return to India in October next.

MILL FIRE AT AHMEDABAD.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

AHMEDABAD, JULY 8.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the carding department of the Rajnagger Ginning Mill. Mr. Newton, the Manager of the adjoining Jubilee Mills, gave prompt assistance and a copious water-supply being available the fire was soon extinguished, and six buildings which were threatened with destruction were saved. The damage is estimated at over Rs. 70,000. The mill was fully insured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Captain Davidson, 17th Bengal Infantry, died at Dera Ismail Khan yesterday of chronic enteric.

Brigadier-General Reid proceeds home on eight months' leave direct from China.

Major-General Simpson, Commanding Mandalay District, goes home on 90 days' privilege leave.

Government have approved certain proposals for the organisation in India of a complete company of Garrison Artillery from the details of 5 officers and 140 non-commissioned officers and men, whom the War Office propose to send out as drafts.

Major Alcock, Indian Medical Service, has just received intimation from Sir Michael Foster that he has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society. This is a well-deserved recognition by the highest scientific tribunal of Major Alcock's researches in, and contributions to, the study of marine biological phenomena. Major Ronald Ross, I. M. S., (retired) has also quite recently received the same distinction. No more striking evidence could be given of the high appreciation in which the scientific work done by officers of the Indian Medical Service is held.

Colonel O'Sullivan, R. E., has formally taken over the duties of Chief Staff Officer, China Field Force.

Major-General Sir R. Westmacott has resumed command of the Mhow District on return from leave.

Colonel F. Stevenson, Officiating Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, proceeds on one year's leave on the 15th instant.

Three companies of the 4th Madras Pioneers, Trichinopoly, are to be railed to Bangalore, where the garrison duties are very heavy just at present.

The following corps are to be immediately re-armed with M.L.E. carbines :—20th Hussars, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 5th Bombay Cavalry, 7th Bombay Lancers.

The 26th Baluchis are due to arrive in Calcutta on the 15th July. The officers accompanying the regiment are :—Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch ; Major Turner ; Captains Parker, Rowlands, Miller and Paul ; Lieutenants French, Macpherson, Ashburner, Bruce, James, Chitty, and Holdbrook ; also Captains Whitcome and Miller, I. M. S.

DEPARTURES, July 8—Gunn, Captain, Bombay, R. Scots, proceeding to South Africa.

Walker, Captain, Madras, Royal Fusiliers, to join his Regiment to B. C. Africa.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JULY 8.

A meeting of sowcars, agriculturists and non-agriculturists was held yesterday, when Mr. Umdarjee, a landed proprietor and sowcar presided. Representatives from more than forty Taluka villages were present. Resolutions were passed that the agricultural indebtedness is due, not to sowcars but to several other causes—such as high assessment, total destruction of all Indian industries and handicrafts, which kept agriculturists up before western competition began ; that bill will result in the ruin of the present sowcar class, and that Government or foreign sowcars will take their place. They prayed, therefore, that the bill be withdrawn, or, at least, before it was passed they should appoint a commission consisting of at least half non-official native members to inquire into the true causes and remedies, and model the bill according to its finding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. China, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Sirats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63
Bar Silver	27 1-16

INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE s. s. Sultan of the German East Africa Line, which sailed for Zanzibar, etc., yesterday, has taken on board the Indian contingent for British Central Africa under the command of Captain Godfrey. The contingent comprises 140 Sikhs and fifteen followers. The men have been selected from different Indian regiments for service in Africa to relieve the force at Zomba. They are all of fine physique. The men were brought to Bombay this morning from Deolali, in a special train. The contingent will proceed to Chindi, thence to Zomba Mr. J. A. Simpson, general agent in India for the East Africa, Uganda and British Central Africa Protectorates, made all the arrangements in connection with their departure.

BOAT CAPSIZED IN THE HARBOUR

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

ON Sunday morning, the Port officer's gig, manned by five men, while going to change the wreck marking lights of the wrecked steamer Satos, capsized owing to the high seas running and strong breeze blowing at the time. The men were thrown into the water and remained for three hours clinging to the boat before they were rescued. Their cries were heard by an officer on the deck of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Khandalla, and the Captain sent a gig in charge on the second officer, who picked up the men and put them on board the same Company's Steamer Oolobaria, as the wind and tide were set strongly against the Khandalla's boat. They were brought on shore by the launch Serin, at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. The gig was found stranded on the Middle Ground rocks completely broken up.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 25th May amounts to Rs. 13,387, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,775, the total earnings from 1st January to 25th May shows Rs. 2,65,244, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 58,796.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

POLO JOTTINGS.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

OXFORD vs. CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

LAST week's cricket must have been rather a disappointing one for Yorkshire. Both the matches in which the champions were engaged ended in draws, and thus their sequence of successes was for the moment interrupted. But since draws do not count in estimating points for the championship Yorkshire's position at the head of the table has not been affected. The defeat of Surrey by Lancashire has brought the last-named county up to the second place again, while Surrey has dropped to the fourth. A study of the championship table shows that apart from Yorkshire, who have not been beaten at all, every county save Warwickshire and Middlesex has suffered a reverse on two or more occasions—a fact which would seem to indicate that the majority of the competitors are fairly well matched.

After the spirited fight made by Surrey against Yorkshire earlier in the week, it might have been supposed that against Lancashire the Southerners would be seen to equally good advantage. But in this engagement the conditions under which the contest was fought were changed. Instead of a firm, true wicket such as the Surrey team revel upon at the Oval, the pitch at Manchester had been thoroughly soaked with rain. Under conditions such as these Surrey would probably fail before such weaker counties than Lancashire. Match after match in recent years has demonstrated the fact that Surrey cannot bat with anything like decent success upon soft wickets, and at Old Trafford this deficiency was once again manifested. Against Webb the majority of the team were helpless, and in the result Lancashire won with ease, after only two day's play, by nine wickets. Supporters of Surrey cricket are sadly disappointed at the uncertain manner in which their team play, and there are those who cry out for a reconstitution of the side. Certainly there seems plenty of room for improvement. Several of the professional batsmen, notably Hayes and Brockwell, are totally out of form, and recently have failed with a consistency which has been distressing. But Surrey have allowed many splendid cricketers to slip through their fingers. When we remember such brilliant players as Messrs. C.B. Fry, W. F. Druce, C. M. Wells, H. B. Chinnery, G. O. Smith, R N. Douglas, and J. Douglas, and Braund, it will be seen that it would be an easy matter to place a team of Surrey's Rejected in the field, which would probably easily defeat the team that at present represents the county. At any rate, as soon as the University match is over Surrey ought to make haste to secure the help of Mr. E. M. Dowson from Cambridge, and of Messrs. Knox and Ernsthausen from Oxford—if only to strengthen the bowling.

It is gratifying to see Shrewsbury once again playing with something of that skill which has made him famous among professional batsmen. Against Kent on Saturday he batted exceedingly well—after a long period of meagre scores. But this return to form was all the more welcome since it helped to place his county out of danger. The Midlanders had had to follow on their first innings 191 runs behind, but so splendidly did they retrieve their position that they were able to declare their innings closed at 420 for nine wickets, and send Kent in again 230 runs in two hours. This was, of course, a task impossible of accomplishment, save by a team of Jessops, and the game ended in a draw.

Another drawn game on Saturday was that between Warwickshire and Yorkshire at Birmingham. Rain greatly interfered with play on the opening day, and the game was practically restricted to two days. Yorkshire declared their innings closed at 401 for five wickets, and Warwickshire occupied the whole of Saturday in completing a first innings of 320. W. G. Quaife was the real saviour of his side. He presented a dogged defence to the powerful Yorkshire attack, and with a patience that nothing could disturb he batted for over five hours, and carried out his bat for 118 not out. He received considerable assistance from Santal, who made 64. Given fairly good conditions in regard to the state of the wicket, the Warwickshire team are perhaps the most difficult to dismiss among all the first class counties.

The proportion of drawn games to finished matches is unfortunately growing larger. Six county contests were begun on Monday, and of these three were abandoned yesterday in an incomplete state. The record, so far as the championship competition is concerned, now stands :—57 matches played and 16 drawn. The recent increase in the number of games unfinished must be attributed almost entirely to interruptions of play caused by rain. During the opening six weeks of the season brilliant weather prevailed, wickets were fast, and scoring was heavy. Under such circumstances drawn matches might have been expected, but curiously enough only in isolated instances did three days prove insufficient for arriving at a definite conclusion. The teams which have drawn their matches are Gloucestershire with five unfinished games out of nine, Notts with four out of eight, and Essex with a similar record.

The County Championship competition has not been materially affected by the matches played this week. Yorkshire's victory over Essex has served still further to strengthen the position of the leaders, and it is difficult to see how their commanding advantage is to be seriously challenged. Lancashire retains second place, and Surrey, Middlesex, and Warwickshire are bracketted third, each having secured a percentage of 50 points. But Middlesex can scarcely hope to compete successfully with the three leading counties while they play so few matches. From now until July 15 they will be disengaged. Then when August comes they will be able to place their strongest eleven in the field, since it will no doubt include Mr. C. M. Wells and Mr. W. P. Robertson, the Cambridge University wicket-keeper ; but by that time the chances are that Yorkshire will have made its position still more unassailable by reason of the much larger number of matches played and the higher proportion of victories obtained.

The success of Middlesex over Kent at Tonbridge on Wednesday was only obtained after a stern fight which was maintained until late in the afternoon. Middlesex had secured so great an advantage on the first innings—they scored 425 against Kent's 284—that an easy victory seemed in prospect. But Kent did not succumb without a struggle. Mr. Mason, who in the first innings had scored 79, again batted very finely for 69, and he was well supported by Messrs. Burnup and Dillon. The last named player has just been given his "blue" in the Oxford eleven. He is obviously a batsman of great merit who will doubtless become one of the most useful members of the county team. Kent's innings realised 266, and Middlesex had thus to score 126 to win. This, on the face of it, did not seem a difficult task ; but Mr. Bradley bowled with deadly effect, and eight wickets fell before the necessary runs were obtained. It was a very narrow victory, and the result was one which reflected almost as much credit upon the losing as upon the winning side.

It was scarcely to be expected that Worcestershire would avert defeat against Surrey, but their dismissal in their second innings for 160 on a sound wicket can only be accounted for by indifferent batting. Mr. R. E. Foster showed glimpses of his wonderful skill of last season in making 65, but his colleagues failed badly against Richardson and Lockwood, who bowled exceedingly well. On their own cherished wickets at the Oval Surrey are indeed a great side. It is a pity, however, that they should fail so often away from home upon pitches that are not so perfect as those prepared by Apted, the Oval groundman. Herein lies the secret of much of the uncertainty that attends the cricket of Surrey elsewhere than at Kennington. Another example of the same tendency has been afforded this week at Leeds in the match between Yorkshire and Essex. The Leyton wickets, like those of Oval, have this year been subjected to a process of artificial doctoring which has rendered them perfectly easy to score upon. Essex have as a result obtained heavy totals in most of their matches there this season, but at Leeds, where the wicket had been slightly damaged by rain, they collapsed in a really feeble manner against Rhodes and Haigh, and sustained a sad blow to their reputation. It would be much better for the game if the artificial preparation of wickets were prohibited both by Surrey and Essex. It gives merely a fictitious value to batting achievements, unreliability of which is speedily made manifest under changed circumstances. The great strength of Yorkshire lies in the fact that the team is equally proficient whether it encounters its opponents upon fast or upon slow wickets.

After the Champion Cup at Hurlingham comes Ascot week and a lull in polo. Ranelagh is given over to fox terriers and a gymkhana and accordingly we must look to Hurlingham for our interest. The advertised match—Old Cantabs v. Hurlingham—depends for its interest on the choice of players by the club. The Oxford and Cambridge match on Monday at Hurlingham should bring a good many old University polo players together. It will be, so far as can be gathered at present, a very good game. Oxford seem to have the stronger team of the two, and they have had a great deal of practice, having had regular play, finishing up with a tournament on Port Meadow. Next week we shall have the Ranelagh Open Cup. This is a contest which shows us the first-class teams on another ground ; and there can be no doubt that ground makes a great deal of difference. The larger and wider ground at Ranelagh, which, too, is a true parallelogram, is a severer test of the staying power of a team than the smaller oval at Hurlingham. On the larger ground the work is harder. Now that the Inter-regimental Tournament is, for a time, suspended, the Champion Cup at Hurlingham is the chief match of the year.

The forecast of last week was fulfilled, and, as everyone interested in polo knows, Rugby won. There was no lack of interest, and between 3,000 and 4,000 would be a moderate estimate for the number present. It is notable that since the institution of the Champion Cup in 1877 it has been often won by family teams. Certainly members of the same family seem to work together. "See how the Millers back one another up," was the remark of one old soldier player in the pavilion. So it was in the Champion Cup ; they played with that combination which counts for so much at polo. But, still, combined play is not everything. Besides this, hard hitting without losing control is necessary, and Mr. E. D. Miller showed this play to perfection, while for taking a ball out of a difficult place with a brilliant stroke Mr. George Miller has but one superior, who was playing on the other side, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster. He, indeed, is the Old Cantabs team ; he gives them confidence, for apart from him none of the four ever do their best. The Old Cantabs last Saturday had everything against them. First, mere luck was bad—and there is a delightful element of chance in polo. Then, not all the team were in form. Lastly, they incurred three penalties. Against these disadvantages they held their own for 36 minutes. That was the actual duration of the struggle. After that there was no doubt as to the result. For that 40 minutes the ball when in play was always on the move, and the ponies were galloping, not the cantering or hand-galloping which some clubs fondly imagine is modern polo, but sheer hard driving—the pace that tells a blood pony out in about eight minutes. The ponies were all English or American, and in either case full of the best English racing blood.

If we turn to the provinces, we shall find that as the County Cup, fixed for the week after next at Hurlingham, draws near there is increased activity. One of the newest additions is Manchester. This club has relaid the old cricket ground on De Trafford Park as a polo ground. They were in Sir Humphrey de Trafford's racing colours as the club uniform. Sir Humphrey took down a team, consisting of himself as No. 4, Mr. H. Boden, and Messrs. B. and J. Drage. For Manchester played Mr. W. H. Midwood, Mr. Crewdson, Mr. A. Midwood, and Mr. W. A. Ball. The handicapping did credit to the manager. So even were the sides that at halftime, which is generally the critical period of the game, both sides were equal. After some good play, Sir Humphrey de Trafford in the last period had a long shot at a rather difficult angle which scored. Once more the wisdom of the advice to shoot at goal whenever within range was vindicated. During the past week we have seen Captain Ruston playing again at Hurlingham. Everyone thought when he accepted 1,300gs. for his four great ponies that he meant giving up the game. Matchbox was a lucky purchase for Mr. E. D. Miller, as she has won two 25-guinea cups since he had her. There has been some good polo at Hurlingham and Ranelagh, but nothing worthy of special remark.

Recently the Cambridge eleven have realised to the full the meaning of the term leather hunting. "Captain" Day put about his strongest team in the field against the South Africans, who ran up the gigantic total of 692 runs. This is a record score for Fenner's ; anyway, it exposed the feeble attack of the Light Blues this season. No fewer than seven bowlers were tried, the most successful being Dowson, with five wickets for 191 runs. Wilson's one wicket cost 182 runs, and it would seem as if his earlier prowess was of the flash-in-the-pan order. His figures have dropped from 10-43 last week to 17-14 per wicket this. In batting the Light Blues did rather better. Thanks to Hind (53), Wilson (34), Dowson (20) and Fargus (22) they put on an initial score of 223. Following on they compiled a second innings score of 254. Robertson (57) Longman (49), and Day (35) being top scorers, thus suffering defeat by an innings and 251 runs in their last home match. It is not too much to say that the Colonials fairly overshadowed the Cantabs in every department of the game. Moreover, they gave the students an object lesson in the art of fielding, that of the Cambridge men being lax in the extreme. By common consent the bowling and fielding of both University eleven this year is much below first-class form. What is more, none of the batsmen are reliable, and the up-to-date records are far from flattering the leading average of the Cantab's are

BATTING.

	No. of Ins.	Times Not out.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Avge.
S H Day	12	1	372	76	33.9
R K Longman	12	0	361	150	30.1
R N Blaker	12	2	232	79	23.2
E M Dowson	11	0	255	97	23.2

None of the others deserve especial mention, albeit Robertson, Hind, and Johnson have given occasional flashes of brilliance. Only two bowlers have done anything out of the ordinary :—

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Avge.
E R Wilson	174.2	37	422	24	17.14
E M Dowson	309.3	57	825	30	27.15

Of the others, Hind, Howard-Smith, and Fargus shew the best results. Compare these figures with those of any team since 1890, and it will at once be seen what a falling-off is evidenced ! All the same there is a good deal of excuse for everything else save bad fielding—which is altogether inexcusable in the case of the 'Varsity men. The exigencies of the "schools," academical restraint, and other "minor worries" (as Bret Harte would say) are not conducive to that whole-heartedness in the game which is half the battle.

Freed from these restraints—the Cantab batsmen will show up much better than they have done so far. Good bowling, of course, cannot be similarly manufactured. A good bowler is born, not made, and (at the best) their attack will be uncommonly feeble. The only consolation in this case is, it can't very well be worse than that of the Oxonians ! Robertson is wicket-keeping finely, and one also hopes that subsequent fielding will be very much cleaner and smarter than that of last week. Comparing small things with great, in fact, this year's Cambridge eleven may be likened unto the early Alpine climbers. The latter only conquered when they had overcome the phantoms of their own imagination—and so in the case of the Cantabs. They have the "makings" of a sound team, at any rate, and should let themselves go, as it were. Several of them went to the wickets last week as if (like the legendary Daphne) their bodies lived while their feet had taken root in the ground.

THE design for the King Emperor's head on the Indian rupee, prepared by the Master of the Calcutta Mint, has been approved by the Government of India, and will now be sent home for submission to His Majesty.

THE Punjab Government publish the draft of a proviso to be added to the Explosives' Act, exempting from the general prohibition fireworks obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and not kept more than 14 days.

IS ENGLAND THREATENED WITH MILITARISM ?

A LETTER FROM MR. JEROME K. JEROME.

WE have received the following letter :—

DEAR SIR,—I am led by the tone of the (far too flattering) review of my novel, "My Son Richard," which appeared in your last issue, to send you a letter I recently received from Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. A copy of the book had been sent to the author of Three Men in a Boat, for review. His letter was written to explain why he was unable to review it. To the Church Bells reviewer, as to myself, the war seems to have had a most wholesome and ennobling effect on the nation. Your reviewer understood my standpoint exactly.

I make no comment on Mr. Jerome's letter beyond confessing that, in his indictment, his statement of my views is, as a whole, fair, except that I have no wish to see England embark upon a policy of military aggression. I do want to see her a military nation with an immense army, because, taking into consideration the millions of armed men maintained by nations whose hostility to our success during the present war has been undisguised, I can see no other way of preserving intact the prestige and possessions of our Empire. I make no secret of my opinion that for some years past the nation has been in the gravest peril for want of the military spirit called forth by the present war. I hope that this spirit may never be allowed to weaken.—With compliments, I am, yours very sincerely,

DOUGLAS SLADEN.

Authors' Club, S.W., June 10th, 1901.

Mr. Jerome's permission for the publication of the following letter has been obtained.

My dear Douglas Sladen,—I have just finished reading your new book, "My Son Richard," and am feeling grieved, angry, and surprised. I could say nothing, but that I feel too irritated. I could, choosing your delightful descriptions of the river, your pages of pleasant humour, your vivid portraits of bright boys and girls, your kaleidoscopic pictures snapped from Cupid's race snow, and ignoring what to me forms the real interest of the book, write to you a complimentary letter which you would at once feel was only half sincere. I prefer to claim the privilege of an old friend and seek rather your good than mine own case. I am grieved that you should have chosen the present moment, when, if ever, counsels of sobriety are needed, to issue a book,—a book, above all appealing to the young—which can only serve to inflame that spirit of Chauvinism (you call it Imperialism) which is rapidly transforming once kindly, honest, peace-loving John Bull into a dangerous because serious, travesty of Bombastes Furioso. I am angry to find you devoting cleverness and art to fostering that burglarious instinct in the nation, that first apparent in the Jameson Raid, now boldly announces its intention of relieving every other white community, no strong enough to protect its property, of every burden worth the taking. I am surprised at finding that evil club communications can blind a hitherto clear-minded Englishman to all plain facts ; so that in a war between the greatest Empire the world has ever seen and a couple of half-civilised Republics of a few thousand farmers he can take pride ; so that with the policy of men to whom the British flag, with its record of a thousand years, is nothing more than a "commercial asset," he can sympathise ; so that politicians not ashamed to wear in their cap as a party badge feathers dyed red with the blood of their own countrymen he can mistake for patriots.

"Your book, my dear Sladen, is an advocacy for war for its own sake, and as such to me is *anathema*. On your first page you extol the "Great Company" of the fourteenth century. You call them free lances ; the plundered peasants of France called them free-booters. They were one of many such hordes that throughout the Middle Ages were the curse of Europe, that worse than savage beasts lived, and lived well, on the blood of their own species.

"Your book is painful to me because it is the mouthpiece—an able mouthpiece, and therefore the more harmful—of that aggressive militarism which, with encouragement, might easily become the dominating factor of the Anglo-Saxon character. You say boldly what others only dare to imply. You do not shrink from the beating of our ploughshares into swords with which to start upon a career of world-wide conquest. Your pages are a song in praise of war and the spirit of war. A generation ago such a book would have been regarded as a pious opinion ; to-day, such is a danger to the State. They may call us a nation of shopkeepers, but as a matter of fact, the Englishman and the Frenchman alone among modern nations love fighting for its own sake. Your German, your Russian, will fight bravely when put to it, but to them it is no joyous pastime. The Englishman has never yet had his glut of it ; possibly, for his sins his time is to come. Certain it is there is no people among whom war as a sport is more popular, or than the aristocratic polo-player to the sixpenny spectator of a football match. Should our Napoleon ever arise, we should go dancing lightly, as France has already danced, over the precipice of national disaster.

"Now, viewing as I do this possibility as no imaginary bugbear but as a grim danger facing us, I naturally regard your encouragement of Jingoism as a disaster-invoking voice. You belong to the Military Party which exists in every State ; you speak for it, and speak well. "Waterson" the scene of your story, you designate yourself as "a hobbed of aggressive Militarism." You appear to contemplate a half-crown income-tax with equanimity provided it will give us your pet toy, a gigantic British army. You face frankly the problem that a modern aristocracy has lost its *raison d'etre*. In former times the Baron held his land in return for military service. You would have made war more or less perpetual that this relic of feudal times might be able to justify its continued existence. To use Zangwill's simile, you would have the house-owner exist for the benefit of the watch-dog. That we are at war now is to you a source of satisfaction rather than regret. You are no hypocrite. You frankly state that you consider the voice of the country higher and nobler than the voice of religion, so that to attempt to oppose to you the Sermon on the Mount or the voice of Humanity is, of course, folly. You glory in "the irresistable wave of enthusiasm which makes the new generation burn with patriotic zeal, almost burn with shame, till they have had their share in the glory of fighting for their country."

'All this, my dear Sladen, is rank Chauvinism. It is no call to a people to defend their homes and hearths—that ennobles war ; it is a deliberate call to the unthinking portion of the generation to enter upon wars of conquest and aggression. It is not our independence and freedom that is threatened ; they are not our homesteads that are in danger of the torch. Why this hounding on of the dogs of war ?

'For one thing your book is to be welcomed. I sincerely hope it will be widely read. With a brutal cynicism, to which your own enthusiasm has perhaps blinded you, you lay bare the real hopes and aspirations of the Military Party in our midst. I can only pray that a goodly number of sober citizens will read your book. You have sent forth in blunt honesty the design of your Party—the design to set this country of ours free from every entangling tradition of liberty and freedom that so long have moored her to the sea, to set her loose throughout the world, a goodless force, military glory her only ambition.

Perhaps in publishing this book you are serving a higher ideal than you yourself dream of.—I am, dear Sladen, yours sincerely,

JEROME K. JEROME.

We are unable to see, in the Bill for the increase of the Army now before Parliament any intention on the part of the Government to drag the country into a policy of military aggression, and we fail to see, in the determination of the country to defend her children in her Colonial Empire from the aggression of the Boers, whose avowed determination it was to sweep the Englishmen into the sea, and to secure the supremacy of South Africa, any disregard of the voice of religion. That the clergy generally will share our views we confidently believe, from the fact that so many of our best officers are sons of the clergy, and that nearly every clergyman's home which could afford it gladly accepted the duty of sending a son to fight for his country during the present war. But we should be glad to hear what our readers have to say in reply to Mr. Jerome's prophecies, which are published here for the first time.—"Church Bells."

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Captain the Hon'ble Beresford Greville, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay last evening from Poona, by the passenger train. His Excellency will preside at the public meeting to be held this afternoon to adopt measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. The arrival was private. A few officials and gentlemen assembled at the Victoria Terminus to meet His Excellency on alighting. Amongst those present were Brigadier-General Riddell, Commanding the Bombay District ; Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs ; Mr. S. Rebsch, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust ; Mr. W. C. Shephard, Acting Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. E. Grey, Collector of Bombay ; Captain Hoghton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District ; Mr. Mead, Under Secretary to Government ; Mr. Quin, Under Secretary to Government, General Department ; Mr. Herbert, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ; Mr. Wilcocks and Mr. Buttonsey Mooljee. Lord Northcote, after shaking hands with those present, drove to the Secretariat, where he stays during his brief sojourn in Bombay. The Governor returns to Poona to-morrow morning by the 7-15 o'clock train.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided ; and the following case was heard before his lordship and a special jury.

A BOILER-MAKER IN TROUBLE.

Abdul Kadar Hatbuddin Salai was charged in that he, on the 26th February last, being a boiler-maker in the Dinshaw Petit Mill, caused the deaths of Husein Sayed Hyder Khan and Ghiasankhan Kasimkhan by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to murder under section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Ruston Wadia defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. C. Radcliffe, foreman.

Mr. W. L. Shaw	Mr. H. B. Thurburn
Mr. C. Marquis	Mr. T. Sharples
Mr. Harichandra P. Pitale	Mr. F. M. Flower
Mr. K. Ramrao	Mr. Hari M. Budkamkar

Mr. Robertson, in opening the case, said that the prisoner was charged with having caused the deaths of two persons by doing a rash and negligent act. The circumstances under which the deaths of these two persons occurred were these. In the Dinshaw Petit Mill it was found necessary to clean out one of the boilers—boiler No 1—and the boiler accordingly had for some day's been allowed to cool. On the morning of the day in question, the "boiler boys," as they were called, went into the boiler to clean it out, but it was discovered by those responsible for the work that the levers of the valves, admitting the steam and the water into the boiler, had not been taken off, and it was not, therefore safe to allow the boys to continue the operation until they were taken off. Orders were accordingly given that the boys should come out of the boiler and the levers of the valves, were taken off the various pipes which led into the boiler. The removal of the levers, which governed the valves, led to the water getting into the boiler, causing the deaths of the two boys. The lever was made in the shape of a wheel, and by turning that backwards and forwards, the valve was opened or shut. After all levers had been taken off, the engineer and his assistant went away. The boys then went into the boiler again. It appeared that the Engineer having thought it advisable to have a clamp placed upon the valve, had given orders to the blacksmith to prepare a clamp, and the blacksmith brought that clamp, which instead of his handing to the engineer, he gave to the accused, who, without any orders and in contravention of his duty proceeded to unscrew the nuts of the valve in order apparently to see how the clamp fitted. The consequence of loosening the nuts was that the valve was driven up and the water rushed into the boiler, and the two boys were seriously scalded, and both of them died from the effects of injuries they had received. The learned counsel having explained from a sketch the position of the levers and the valves, proceeded to say that he understood that there would be no dispute as to the fact that the accused did loosen the nuts, that he was seen doing it and that he admitted it to the chief and the second engineers that he had done it etc, because he was confused. The defence would probably be that it was an accident, but having regard to the importance of strict discipline in places where dangerous machinery was used, it was absolutely necessary, if the jury were of opinion that the accused had acted with culpable rashness or culpable negligence, that those who were employed in the mills and acted in contravention of their duty in such a way should be punished. Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Several witness for the prosecution having been examined, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST (LIMITED).

THE report for the year ended April 30, 1901, states that 279,232l. has been invested in Indian securities, of which 71,398l. are in sterling, and of the total funds over 285,000l. are invested in bonds, debentures, or debenture stock. The average rate of exchange at which the money employed in India stands in the books of the company is 1s. 4 23-32d. per rupee. An interim dividend on the preferred stock at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the six months ended Oct. 31 has been paid, leaving 5,445l., out of which the directors recommend a dividend from May 1, 1900, to April 30, 1901, on the deferred stock at two per cent.

MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The directors recommend interim dividends, tax free, of 4s. per share on the old shares, 4s. per share on 25,100 new shares made fully paid by April 30, 1901, 3s. per share on 1,372 new shares credited on April 30, 1901, with 7s. 6d. per share as paid, and 2s. per share on 224 shares credited on April 30, 1901, with 5s. per share as paid.

BENGAL-NAGPORE RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1900, states that the capital expenditure was chiefly on the Raipore-Dhamtari branch. This branch, of 2ft. 6 in. gauge, was partially opened for goods traffic from Sept. 10, and was opened throughout for both passengers and goods from Jan. 29, 1901. Since the opening the traffic has been most gratifying. The gross earnings were 48,10,632 rs., against 43,19,633 rs. in the corresponding period of 1899, while the working expenses show an increase of 2,83,445 rs., the proportion of working expenses to gross receipts being 52·13 per cent., as compared with 51·50 per cent. in 1899. The net earnings for the year 1900 (in consequence mainly of the famine traffic) have exceeded the guaranteed interest, and the accounts include a statement of surplus profits. It shows a balance payable to the company of 1,78,809 rs., and also a sum of 3,89,519 rs. outstanding. The 1,78,809 rs. has since been received and brought home, producing 11,897l., or 11,302l., after deducting the English income-tax at 1s. in the pound. This allows of a devidend at the rate of 7s. per 100l. on the 3,000,000l. share capital, leaving 802l. to be dealt with when the outstandings are received.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Sir A. R. Scoble presided on June 18 over the 32

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on July 7, says :—At the meeting of the Councillors, held last Thursday, it was stated that as the appointment of Hirachand Chagan, Clerk of the District Court, was not confirmed by Mr. Maconochie, the Collector and Mr. Batchelor, the Judge, it was subsequently cancelled by the Council and another elected in his place. Mr. Govindlal Dalpat, late Accountant in the Public Works Department, and now a Government pensioner, being proposed by Mr. L. M. Wadia, was appointed auditor for the next year on a remuneration of Rs. 300. The next question was the appointment of a Health Officer for the city. The salary is now reduced to Rs 200 per month. There were twenty-one applicants for the post, but of these, there was only one candidate holding the diploma of public health of the Cambridge University. This was Mr. V. L. Mankar, a Hindu gentleman, who held in addition the diploma of L. K. L. P. and S. of Edinburgh University. It was proposed by Mr. Navalshankar N. Shukle, LL.B., and seconded by Mr. Dalsukram Hargovindas that Dr. Mankar should be appointed Health Officer of Ahmedabad. The proposition was negatived. Finally it was resolved that a Committee, consisting of Colonel Anderson, the Civil-Surgeon, and Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, the President, be formed to consider the applications and report to the general meeting.—A letter from Mr. Macanochie, the Collector, was read by the President, requesting the Municipality to make a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Fund, for laying out a "public Garden" in the heart of the city and also to guarantee the sum of Rs. 3,000 per year for its maintenance. The proposition, on being put before the meeting, was passed.

Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B.A., of Bombay, delivered a lecture on Friday last, under the auspices of the Gujarat College Literary Society, on "Ancient and Modern Gujarat." Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner, presided.

Khan Bahadhur Edalji Beramshaw Hodiwala has been appointed Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate of the Talukas of Prantij. Mr. Edalji is a graduate of the Bombay University. For some time he held the acting post of City Magistrate here, during which time he satisfied Government as well as the public by his intelligence and impartiality in disposing of cases coming before him.

Last night we had a heavy fall of rain. It is still raining and the prospects now appear to be very fair. We had over three inches by this time. The city mortality during the week ending 6th instant, was 97 and births 43. Fever caused 66 deaths only.

Yesterday a meeting of the Gujarat College Board was held in the hall of the College, when Rao Bahadur Trimbakrai Varajlal who appointed a member of the Board in place of the late Mr. Madhavlal Ranchorlal. Mr. Chinubhai Madhavlal was also a candidate for the post.

CLASSES FOR TRAINING HEALTH OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Bombay Government have before them a proposal, which, if carried out, will prove greatly beneficial to the people. Want of trained Health Officers is much felt. The new scheme promises to supply this long-felt desideratum.

When in civilized countries steps are taken to enforce household sanitation, India ought to take care, at least, of cities and towns. The action of our Government in this respect, by the appointment of a committee to chalk out the lines (working) on which the desired object may be attained, will at no distant date bring into existence an elaborate scheme. I, however, venture to point out through your columns the narrowness of the proposed scheme and draw the attention of Government to it.

By one of many items that are before the appointed committee for their consideration, admittance to this new class has to be limited, and only the Medical and Poona Science College Students will have the privilege of getting entrance into this class. Why should the students from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, who might have completed the Engineering Course and obtained the diploma of L. M. E. be excluded from it?

Since 1899 or so, the Managing Board of the V. J. T. Institute have been thinking of attaching a Sanitary class and extending the Engineering course to 4 years instead of 3 as at present. Up to this time the proposal has been put off owing to lack of funds. However the Board must be very glad now to see the Government harbouring the like idea, and thank them for opening a class where sanitary instruction will be imparted. But it will not be welcome if the Board think that only the Medical and Poona Science College Students will be instructed, and turned out as Sanitary Surveyors. I hope the Board of the V. J. T. Institute will not sit silent and lose this opportunity to press the claims of their students.

If the Government really wish to make Technical Education more popular and I have no doubt that the Government of Lord Northcote does sincerely wish to make it so,—they ought to keep the new branch open to the L. M. E's of the Technical Institute also. The students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute receive practical instruction in different science-subjects, and certainly they will prove equally efficient even in the new line. By their education they are equally qualified to receive instruction in Sanitary Surveying.—Yours, &c.,

AN. L. M. S.

Nagar, July 4.

BANDORA SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is now time to say a few words in defence of the much abused Chairman and Sanitary Committee of Bandora Municipality. From what has transpired at the meeting that was held at the bungalow of the Collector this morning, at which the representatives of the signatories to the petition against the Sanitary Committee were present, it seems that all the noise made was a storm in a tea cup. The Collector and President explained to the representatives that the present arrangements were forced on the Sanitary Committee, as the Municipality had no funds to carry on the old system as all the carts were out of repairs, and no one would repair them as they had been used for cesspool purposes, so that until the new budget was passed nothing could be done. The Collector showed his willingness to carry out any other feasible plan, which the gentlemen present would suggest, but they were not able to do so. I understand that the Boards which were recently taken down are to be put up again because it is thought that their removal creates and impression that the foreshore can be fouled with impunity. I can say this, that apart from the question whether the present system is a nuisance or not, the general public think that the conservancy is done much better than before and it appears that the men are under much better control.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Upper Mahim, July 8.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th May amounts to Rs. 4,786, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 300; the total earnings from 1st. January to 25th May shows Rs. 82,150, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 41,182.

THE foreign trade returns of India for the first two months of the current financial year present several remarkable features. Exports have gone up in value by 4 1-4 crores mainly owing to an increase in the shipments of raw cotton (nearly 2 crores) and oil-seeds (over 1 1-2 crores). In the imports a revival in the cotton piece goods trade is indicated by an increase of over one crore under this head. It is interesting also to note that, while the imports of gold increased by over half a crore, the exports also increased to the extent of over a crore, so that there was a net efflux of about half a crore.

THE Madras Government, in reviewing the Administration of Sandur State last year, remarks:—The Political Agent's careful review deals with the administration of the Sandur State very completely, and in regard to certain matters of importance such as the future arrangements for the education of the minor Rajah, the terms of the mining lease, and the transfer of the State forests to the charge of the Madras Department, special reports will be made by Mr. Carr after further consideration. At present the affairs of Sandur are in an unsettled condition. The reform of the revenue system is dependent on the completion of the survey, and that has been protracted in consequence of the insufficient arrangements originally made: the Political Agent has not yet possessed appellate powers for a sufficiently long time to admit of the hearing of the suits which are in arrears; and the settlement of the debts of the late administrator, which will relieve the revenue of a burden, has, of course, not yet been taken up. The Government however, expects that the State will soon show signs of progress under the care of the present Dewan and the Political Agent's control.

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THE WOMEN WRITERS' DINNER.

ON June 17 over 180 women who write ate their tenth annual dinner together at the Criterion. Now, as social matters are at present constituted, a thing that happens for the tenth time is not particularly exciting. On the contrary, it is generally the opposite. But herein the Woman Writers' Dinner, for which it was predicted at the very outset ten years ago that it would be "too deadly dull," was again an exception, and this night's cheery and extremely pleasant gathering proved so successful that those of us who have to go to the suburbs at the end of the banquet found it more difficult than ever to catch the last train. Nor is the cheerful spirit of this gathering of many women "put on" for bravado, as our critics have told us year after year. The chat, the laughter, the friendly interest of the guests in one another, are obviously sincere, and so, again, it came out very clearly that the impossible has been rendered possible, and that women can be as happy together without men in social life as men at their clubs can be without women.

The first observation which, I supppose, a newcomer, and a man, would have made on entering the drawing-room before dinner would be that if the women assembled could write, that habit had in no way interfered with their great capacity for talking. In fact, the stream of conversation was strong and very full, and while every guest helped to swell it, every one also acknowledged merrily that only in an assembly of women could there be so much private eloquence. Another noticeable feature was, this time as always, the very pretty toilettes, and in many cases the magnificent jewels. English letters—Dr. Robertson Nicoll notwithstanding—cannot be in deep waters so long as close upon 200 women can be found in London alone to whom their writing gives "pearls of the ocean and gems of the mine" in such sparkling profusion.

But our talking capacity—and, strange to say, we're not ashamed of admitting it—was our most distinguishing feature. "We may be women who write," came a whisper to my ears; "but there is no mistake about our being women who talk." All through dinner it went on; look where you liked along the seven long tables decorated with tall white lilies, everywhere groups laughingly engaged in talk. About each other's books? No, no; at least not greatly. Mainly we gossipped, if I may judge by my own group and those into which I was drawn later on when, the two speeches having been made, we strolled about, greeting here there the friends and comrades whom—so busy are we all—we meet only once a year at the Criterion what time the June roses are in bloom.

But about the speeches. Our chairwoman was Lucas Malet. I wish I could give a picture of her as she graced the head of the centre table, for the term graced may be accepted in its best and widest sense. She had her speech read for her in dramatic fashion, and a fine speech it was which Charles Kingsley's daughter addressed to her colleagues of the pen. The kindly light of her criticism flashed upon the great women writers of the recent past; she toyed with the curious phases of the literary present; she was witty and humorous and playful and grave in turn, and brilliant all through, without ever allowing her words to hurt, even the most sensitive. And she ended up with an appeal earnest and gentle, to women writers to keep their standard high in writing; to let money considerations come second only in whatever they wrote, and to work on with the pleasure and the love of their work as their first object. Sarah Grand, not only the most eloquent but also the most musical of speakers, was the only other orator at the happy gathering, which, as I have said, seems to become more amusing and interesting as time goes on.

An expert in dress, seeing that I have neglected the chief facts concerning the dinner, suggests that without the following details an account of the night's banquet is inadequate: Mrs. Harrison (Lucas Malet) in the chair looked well in pale mauve cloth and soft white lace. On her right was Lady Colin Campbell, and Mrs. Moberly Bell on her left. Madam Sarah Grand took the end of this table, and wore black with white lace insertions; whilst Lady Frederick Brudenell Bruce was near at hand, next to Miss Billington, who wore white satin. The two Misses Thorneycroft Fowler were talking gaily to every one, one sister in black, the other in white, and Miss Beatrice Harraden in a straight dress of white soft silk. Susan Countess of Malmesbury sat next the Lady Mayoress, who wore a charming dress of pale mauve satin, whilst Lady Malmesbury was in black moire trimmed with lace, and she had a large bunch of pink roses in the bodice. Mrs. Lee-Hamilton (A. Holdsworth) was at the same table, Lady Knightley of Fawsley, Mrs. L. T. Meade and Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. Lady Sybil Cutting and Mrs. Essex Reade, both brides of a few weeks were wearing black. Mrs. Mona Caird was in a deep blue silk with white lace, Mrs. Marshall (E.T. Heddie) was in black, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes wore black with a deep cape of white lace, Mrs. Burnett-Smith wore mauve satin, Miss Edith Rhodes had beautiful Limerick lace trimming a dress of black brocade, Miss Violet Hunt wore Princess robe of gold cloth, Mrs. B. M. Croker was in white satin, and Mrs. Bear in white embroidered tulle, and Mrs. Alec Tweedie in buttercup yellow satin with a knot of red flowers in her hair. Miss Drew was there, and Miss Alice Corkran, Miss Pollard, Dr. Margaret Todd, and many others, and one and all were thanking the two hon. secretaries—Miss Ireland Blackburne and Miss L. Mitchell—for all the trouble they had taken in making the arrangements which they had carried out to the satisfaction of every one present. "Westminster."

A SALARY OF £200,000 PER ANNUM.

A GOOD story at once illustrative of the gigantic nature of Mr. Carnegie's interests and of his appreciation of fidelity to his interests, is, quoted by the "Telegraph" New York correspondent from the Cincinnati Enquirer. In to the effect that Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of Mr. Morgan's steel combination, formerly received £200,000 a year as salary from Mr. Carnegie. It states that Mr. Schwab loyally declined the offers of German corporations of a much larger stipend than he was getting from Mr. Carnegie, but said nothing about this refusal. On the fact coming to Mr. Carnegie's ears the latter sent a five years' contract, giving Mr. Schwab the sum named. When the Steel Trust was formed Mr. Morgan visited Mr. Schwab, who had drawn only £40,000 against his salary, and explained that the existence of the contract might embarrass Mr. Carnegie's deal. Mr. Schwab tore the contract to pieces. Morgan informed Mr. Carnegie, who said: "Now men like Schwab shan't lose anything," and sent Mr. Schwab a cheque for £960,000.—"Westminster."

THE report for 1900 of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has just been published. The various subjects dealt with by the Chamber in the course of the year have already been noticed from time to time in these columns, but the general survey of the activities of the Committee in various directions serves very useful purposes of reference. The appendices, as usual, are admirable summaries of statistics valuable to mercantile men in India.

THERE has been no rainfall in the Punjab during the past week, except in parts of Hissar and Umballa where the fall was slight. Prices of food grains are almost stationary. Spring crops are being collected in Multan, extra spring crops are being harvested in Hissar and Ferozepore, and autumn ploughings and sowings are proceeding in Delhi, Ferozepore, Multan, Sialkot, and Peshawar. The condition of standing crops is reported good, and although locusts were observed in Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, they did only slight damage.

THE usual arrangements, we understand, will be made for the annual relief of the Chitral garrison in the autumn, a regiment moving up the Dir Road while the change of troops is in progress. The Nowshera-Dargai Railway, if necessary, can be used to facilitate the forwarding of stores and baggage. The country beyond the Malakand has now been so quiet for over two years that the risk of any trouble during the reliefs is scarcely worth considering; but it is as well to be always on the safe side. The Movable Column at Knar will remain in the Swat Valley until the annual move is over, and then it will be for the Government of India to decide whether its presence is any longer needed. By the beginning of next cold weather the rolling-stock on the 2 ft. 6-in. railway which runs to the foot of the Malakand, should have been considerably increased; and with that strategic line in full working order the military and political authorities may consider that the Column may be broken up. Certainly if Nowshera had the strong garrison which is eventually to be placed there, and if the Kabul River were bridged, no question could arise as to the desirability of reducing the garrison in Lower Swat. As matters now stand, political considerations will probably be given great weight; and with Swat, Dir and Bajour still quiet we have little doubt what the decision will be.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

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THE WONDERS OF AFRICA.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR HARRY JOHNSTON.

SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON, His Majesty's Special Commissioner for Uganda, who has returned to London after nearly two years' absence, on the completion of his mission, was interviewed at Calais by one of Reuter's representatives.

Asked for his views on the political and commercial future of Uganda, Sir Harry Johnston declined to discuss politics, but admitted that his own hopes for the commercial prosperity of the country were very strong, owing to the remarkable wealth of rubber which that country possessed. "There are," he said, "no less than twelve kinds of trees and creepers yielding rubber of a commercial value ranging from two shillings to three shillings per pound."

Dealing with the native question, Sir Harry said: "There is no prospect of further trouble from the natives of Uganda. The bulk of the population has always been perfectly friendly to the British, and has fought for the British Protectorate against Soudanese mutineers and others to a degree hardly realised in Great Britain."

TO UGANDA IN A MONTH.

As a proof of the recent improvement in communications with Uganda, I may say that four weeks before crossing the English Channel I was wandering through a very wild and out of the way portion of Uganda near Mount Elgon and in the midst of the most extraordinary quantity of big game I have ever seen in tropical Africa. This stretch of country, which lies between Eldoma Ravine Station and the slopes of Mount Elgon, is entirely uninhabited by natives, owing to the intertribal wars, which caused their depopulation many years ago."

GREAT VARIETY OF BIG GAME.

"The big game wandering over these elevated plains had been so long unmolested by man that they were quite as tame as deer in an English park. My expedition passed through herds of elephants and was constantly putting up rhinoceros singly or in pairs. We could actually be said to be escorted for stretches of several miles by zebras and antelopes that would approach within ten yards. Lions were constantly met with, but they were so hard at work on hartebeast and zebra that they did not interfere with the caravan." This wonderful country extends to within two days' march of the Uganda Railway.

APE-LIKE MEN.

Speaking of his various journeys Sir Harry Johnston said:—"I had the good fortune to meet with the extraordinary race of ape-like men, first discovered by Messrs. Morgan and Sharpe on the verge of the Congo forests. My photographs and measurements confirm the opinion as to the very simian character of these people, who must not be confounded with the Congo dwarfs. While the dwarfs are from four to five feet in height, the ape people appear to be of normal stature."

AMATEUR EXPLORATION.

Sir Harry added: "I have noticed with much vexation that my despatch to the Foreign Office relative to the outburst of exploration of a more or less amateur description which followed the extension of the Uganda railway has been supposed in its strictures to refer to such well-equipped and well-conducted expeditions of a wholly different nature in the past as those conducted by Mr. Lionel Decle, Major Gibbons, Messrs. Moore and Fergusson, or Messrs. Grogan and sharpe. All the explorers named had long since left Uganda when, owing to the inrush of tourists, so-called scientific collectors and representatives (more or less self-appointed) of newspapers and magazines arrived on the scene. I am far from desirous of discouraging in any way to travel in a land which contains all that is most marvellous in Central Africa, but I desire in the strongest manner to point out the unfairness of these travellers entering the Protectorate without proper provisions or money to buy provisions."

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON'S NEW BEAST.

Professor Ray Lankester, writing to the "Times" from the Natural History Museum, says: "I have this (Monday) afternoon received and unpacked the case shipped at Mombasa on April 19, containing the skin and two skulls of the remarkable new giraffe-like animal obtained from the Semliki forest by Sir Harry Johnston, and sent by him to me for preservation in the Natural History Department of the British Museum. I write without loss of time to say that the specimens have arrived in perfect safety, and they fully and completely bear out Sir Harry Johnston's statements and inferences.

"The animal is a giraffe-like creature devoid of horns with relatively short neck and with colour stripes on the limbs but nowhere showing spots or areolae like those of the giraffe. Sir Harry Jhonston was amply justified in assimilating the animal to the extinct Helladotherium, but after an examination of the skulls I am of opinion that the 'Okapi' (the native name by which the new animal is known) cannot be referred to the genus of the Helladotherium, but must be placed in a new genus.

"I must say that, although the horny hoofs are not present, yet the double bony supports of the hoofs are preserved with the skin, and leave no doubt even without reference to the accompanying skulls, that the animal which bore the skin was not a horse-like creature, but one with cloven hoofs.

"The 'five-horned giraffe' recently reported as having been discovered by Sir Harry Johnston is (I am told by Dr. Forsyth Major) due to a misunderstanding of a French translation of Sir Harry Johnston's description of the Okapi as une girafe sans cornes' (giraffe a cinq cornes)."

On this latter point Reuter's representative, who interviewed Sir Harry Johnston, states that he was shown a coloured drawing of this new giraffe taken from the specimen killed by Sir Harry Johnston. It has five bosses or horn cores. The fourth and fifth horn cores rise from just behind the ears at the base of the skull.

GREAT BRITIAN AND CHINA DUTIES.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The "Herald" publishes the following telegram from Washington:—Great Britain has formally informed the Powers that she will not consent to China increasing the duty on imports of opium and rice. The state Department is instructing Mr. Rockhill to oppose any attempt on the part of any nation to have particular imports exempted from the application of the increased duty. It is evident that if Great Britain declines to permit an increase in the duty on opium and rice, the attempt which has been made by certain Powers to provide China with the means of raising the indemnity will fail.—Reuter.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TARIFF DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Count Cassini's Note regarding the retaliatory duties enforced by Russia on resin and kindred articles, and on bicycles, in consequence of the Treasury order applying tariff restrictions against Russian petroleum, has been transmitted to the Treasury Department. Mr. Gage, in reply, protests against the implied contention that the action of the United States was a discrimination against Russia. He adds:—"I beg leave to submit to your consideration whether the measure adopted by the Imperial Government is not incompatible with the rights of the United States under the existing treaty of commerce and navigation."—Reuter.

MR. RAVI VARMA, who has been staying at the Court of Udaipur for the last three months as the guest of H. H. the Maharana, has returned to Bombay. He executed during his stay there, the life size portraits of the Maharana and four of his renowned ancestors, the most prominent of them being Rana Pratap Singh, who spent his whole life in fighting against the mighty Mogul for the independence of Mewar. His works were highly appreciated by the Maharana, the Political Agent, Captain Finbey, and the leading gentry of the station, European as well as native. Mr. Raja Varma, Mr. Ravi Varma's brother, who has lately been winning prizes in the Art Exhibitions as a landscape painter, has made several charming sketches of Udaipur scenery. The artist leaves for Travancore soon, owing to the recent bereavements in the royal family of the State, to which he is so closely connected.

THE Covent of the Ladies of the Assumption, which stands in beautiful grounds at Passy, and which was seized by the fiscal authorities because the nuns refused to pay the annual tax imposed upon religious associations instead of the succession dues, was offered for sale. The property was purchased by Maitre Charneau for £56,000. It is understood that the lawyer was acting for Count Paoli, the banker to the Assumptionists at Rome.

A PRAYER-BOOK which was found in one of the dungeons of the Bastile when the mob broke into the fortress in 1789 is about to be offered for sale in a West-End auction-room. This interesting relic afterwards found its way into the library of Carlyle, whose autograph appears on the fly-leaf.

MR. R. S. SIEVIER, of Toddington, well known in sporting circles, was fined £5 and costs at Woburn Petty Sessions for driving a motor car at a greater speed than twelve miles an hour. Witnesses stated that the car passed through Hockliffe like an express train at from forty to forty-five miles an hour.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

VIOLENT SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

THE Senate on Saturday (June 15) resumed the debate on the clauses of the Association Bill. Clause I. was adopted. In the discussion on Clause II., M. Rambaud affirmed that the Internationalists were organising a network of associations intended to supersede the French Administration. He instanced the British Bible Societies, which, he said, had divided French territory into districts. Why, then, should it be made a reproach to French religious orders to divide the country into provinces, when foreigners were allowed to do the same?

M. Waldeck-Rousseau explained that it was impossible to impose a special regime on foreigners in France. Moreover, all associations could be dissolved by decree, and none could escape proceedings being taken against them if they infringed the laws. As to hostility against foreigners, that, said the Premier, was the sentiment of a bygone age. Nowadays, the field of human activity knew neither limits nor frontiers.

The amendment was rejected by 174 votes to 102.

M. Rambaud moved another amendment, and sought to show that the English missionaries in Algeria endeavoured to detach the Arabs from France, which they represented as an idolatrous, Godless and penniless country, declaring that British rule would be much milder than French domination. M. Rambaud unadvertently at great length upon the proceedings of British Methodist ministers in endeavouring, as the speaker alleged, to arouse the hostility of the Kabyles against the French. He dwelt also upon what he described as the illegal practice of medicine by those ministers and their distribution of gunpowder to the natives. He expressed amazement at the Premier's apparent indifference to these things. Religious propaganda, he added, was useless in Algeria, where it could only be anti-French. As for the missionaries, the British could give them work in British India. It was the excessive zeal of missionaries which had caused the revolt in 1857, nor were the missionaries unconcerned in the recent troubles. There was no reason why they should not be sent back to their own place. The English never hesitated to expel missionaries who annoyed them and at a pinch did not even scruple to get rid of such persons by massacring some of them. For all these reasons the speaker thought that it was not expedient for the State to tie its own hands. He was convinced, therefore, that the Senate would vote the amendment.

The Reporter then rose and pointed out that the words "national territory" naturally included Algeria and the colonies, as well as the mother country.

M. Rambaud had therefore no ground for being anxious, and the amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

A WOUND-STITCHING MACHINE.

DR. PAUL MICHEL, the famous French physician, has invented a remarkable instrument for stitching wounds. With this instrument wounds on a body can be stitched effectively, quickly, and without causing any pain to the patient. Heretofore wounds were stitched by hand, and this operation was not only somewhat dangerous and slow, but also decidedly painful. Dr. Michel's instrument consists of a forceps or pincers and, of a case or sheath, which contains a number of nickel hooks or bands somewhat similar to those which are frequently seen on the corners of cardboard boxes. A slight pressure suffices to free these hoops from the sheath, and within one minute between twenty and thirty of them can be placed on a wound in such a manner that they will effectively close it. The reason why they cause no pain is because the tiny rounded points only penetrate the epidermis and not the lower layer of skin. Other advantages which they possess are that they can be easily disinfected, that it is no trouble to remove them from the skin after the wound is healed and that they leave hardly any trace of a scar. Dr. Michel has received congratulations from the most distinguished European physicians, and his instrument is being rapidly introduced into leading hospitals.

NATURE AT HER BEST.

We love Nature! Our regard for her with her sweet and varying moods, is undying, and our love such that it is beyond the art of man to quench. The promise of Spring is one great message of Hope. The fragrant breath of Summer whispers Paradise; the mellow touch of Autumn's hand ripans recollection; and crisp, biting Winter brings merry, ringing laughter and rosy cheeks.

But of all, Summer is most dear.

It was in Summer that Tennyson found Rose, the gardener's daughter standing in a porch of roses. "Who had not heard of Rose, the gardener's daughter?" asks the poet.

Why did he not also find a gardener's wife, of rosy cheeks, whose buxom figure might tread with us down the ages as a picture of what a gardener's wife might be—not a woman "languid and weary" whose plaintive cry is that "every little duty is a trouble, and takes all the joy out of life."

Such women there are, even "gardener's" wives like, let us say, Mrs. Martha Herriott, whose very words we have written above. Who continues thus "Morning, noon, and night, my head was racked with pain; often for days together I scarcely got a moment's freedom from it. Sometimes, when the attacks were very severe, my left eyeball became quite shrunken and small, and my head would swell right across the top. The pain I suffered then was intense; I cannot properly describe it, but shall never forget it so long as I live. I consulted the doctor and tried all kinds of medicine recommended by my friends, but, until I commenced taking Mother Seigel's Syrup got no real benefit from anything.

A happy illustration is given us now of Nature quickly changing from decay to health, "for" continues Mrs. Herriott, whose address is 24, John Street, London Road, Sheffield, "after taking it a short time I felt much better and the improvement continued until I was free from pain. Mother Seigel's Syrup completely cured me.

"When I am tired and worn out after a hard day's work, nothing so soon revives me as Seigel's Syrup. It seems to strengthen every part of the body and is, indeed, a splendid tonic."

That was in the summer of 1900. And now Nature is herself again! Life is gladness indeed.

We love Nature as she is portrayed in the fields and flowers, but we ourselves who are part of Nature, must be imperfect health to be in harmony with the countless beauties around us.

The keynote of contentment is good digestion, and Seigel's Syrup awakens into life, by its nutritive and medicinal properties, those dormant digestive organs of the dyspeptic.

He or she can then say, "Nature is at her best."

THE famine returns for the past week show an increase of 52,400, of which 40,700 are in the British districts of Bombay, 6,700 in the Bombay Native States and 4,000 in Central India.

A RESOLUTION on the Report of the Judicial Commissioner on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Central Provinces for the year 1900, says:—"There is little calling for remark on this report; for it touches with precision and brevity on the salient features of the year's work." The brevity indeed is remarkable. The report and the statistical statements only cover 18 pages. The figures it contains showing the steady decrease that has taken place in litigation in the Central Provinces during the last three years, would be imminently satisfactory if it were not morally certain that the decrease is rather due to the famine than to a growing distaste for litigation.

A WRITER in the "Daily News," discussing trials of peers, says that in the case of a capital charge a supposed executioner would stand during the trial at the bar on the right of the prisoner. The executioner in such trials carries a large hatchet, with an immense broad blade painted black except within about two inches of the edge, which is of polished steel. The forms prescribe that the shining edge should be averted till the pronouncing of judgment, when if it be unfavourable the blade is instantly to be turned towards the prisoner.

THE latest newspaper subscription over here, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail," is one set on foot by the "Presse" for the purpose of buying the ex-Queen Ranavalo "a real Paris dress." The unfortunate Queen has confided to some of her Paris friends that she has not had a new dress for three years, and that the Government is treating her with so much niggardliness at present that she cannot afford to indulge her desire for one now.

THE Bishop of Peterborough, in the course of his visitation, attended Kettering the other day and in his charge caused many smiles when he spoke of the excuses he had received from some of the clergy for not holding daily services. He said one of the clergy had written saying that the reason why he did not hold such services was that for many years when he did so his wife and himself were the only people who came. At last he was obliged to discontinue the services, because his wife refused any longer to be addressed by him as "dearly-beloved brethren."

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

A REFUGEE'S FATE.

THE Turkish papers publish the judgment of the criminal court of Stamboul against Ismail Kemal Bey, of Avlona, an enlightened Albanian Mussulman who fled the country some months ago through the agency of the British Embassy, having sought refuge on H. M. S. Salamander. The Court finds him guilty of endeavouring to incite the people against the Government and Sultan by seditious publications and other means. He is consequently sentenced to the maximum penalty of the law, viz., death, forfeiture of property, and loss of civil rights. It will be remembered that Ismail Kemal Bey had been appointed Vali of Tripolis, and escaped on board the Salamander the day he was to have left for Africa. In consequence of the intervention of the British Ambassador on his behalf the Sultan declared that there was no objection to his going aboard. Proceedings were instituted against him, however, soon afterwards in the criminal court, and there was no want of evidence of his political activity abroad, though a spirit of moderation tempered all his writings.

A few days ago a Turkish doctor succeeded in escaping to Europe or board the Paquet Company's steamer Circassie. Details are wanting regarding his reasons for flight, but there can be little doubt that he was suspected of being connected with the Young Turkey party, and fled to avoid the consequences.

LADY CAPTURES A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

At Wood-green Police-court on Friday, (June 13), James Ferguson, 37, a labourer, who refused his address, was charged on remand before the Wood Green Justices with breaking and entering No. 2 Ranelagh-road, Wood Green, on Saturday evening, and stealing a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel, value £5 10s., the property of Mrs. Hall and her daughters. It appeared from the evidence that the occupiers went out, leaving the house securely locked up. Returning in the evening, Miss Hall let herself in with a latch-key, and was surprised to see a large bundle lying at the foot of the stairs. The prisoner made his appearance, and, being challenged by Miss Hall, he said, "I've got nothing; let me go"; but instead of obeying his order she at once seized him and screamed for assistance. Police-constable Dunstall and several neighbours came upon the scene, and the prisoner was secured. The prisoner had gained admission by forcing the front door with a formidable jemmy, which was found upon him when searched. He is a big, powerful fellow, of determined appearance, and, is well-known to the police. He has undergone several terms of penal servitude, including six years for burglary and nine months for attempted burglary. The prisoner, in answer to the usual caution, said he had nothing to say. He was committed for trial at the Middlesex Sessions.

A LUDICROUS MISPRINT.

Writers have very frequently suffered terrible things at the hands of printers, says the "Westminster," but rarely has so absurd a misprint occurred as in a religious magazine published a few days ago. It was the last number of a magazine to be issued under the editorial control of a gentleman who had been connected with it for some time. Accordingly he bade farewell to his readers in a pathetic leading article, heading it "Vale!" He did not see a proof of the article, and judge, therefore, of his horror when the whole edition was published with his touching article headed "Hats!" The readers were, of course, absolutely mystified and are still puzzling over the hidden meaning of the title. Now, if the printers had put "Rats!" one would have credited it to a wag among the compositors—but "Hats!"

OPPOSITION TO THE EVACUATION OF PEKING.

A SHANGHAI telegram to the "Standard" says:—Among the more enlightened Chinese here there is a strong feeling that the immediate evacuation of Peking by the allied troops would be a mistake, and some of them express an earnest wish that the Powers will remain in Peking for the present, unless the Emperor Kwang-su returns to his capital unaccompanied by the Empress-Dowager, and with full authority.

It is also urged, in the same quarter, that the Allied Powers should insist on the Empress-Dowager issuing a Decree, entirely renouncing all claim to a voice in the Government. This is considered to be urgently needed before the foreign troops withdraw from Peking.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

305-01—Payne G S and M—Kastoo Hindoo and others v Kessersal and others—Part heard.

65-00—Captain and V—Jugjeewan Karamchand vs Brijdas Laljee and others—Ardashir H and D and D D Romer.

271-00—Madhavjee and S—Kalidas Kalianjee and others vs Anpurnabai and another.

272-01—Little and Co—Hajee Mohomed Hajee Esmail and others vs Manekjee Edaljee (Contractor—Pestonjee R and K.

298-01—Bicknell M and M—Gurumukhrai Ramsamal and others vs Govanlal Shrikisson and others.

317-01—Little and Co—Sarafali Tyabali and another vs Issoofali Bhai Miya.

324-01—Little and Co—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Satar.

325-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Tyabali Karimjee Harodawalla vs Kumroodin Hussonali K and others.

327-01—Edgelow G and W—Yusuf Abdula Dharamsey vs Rehmoobhoy Aliana and others—Framjee and D.

328-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Juggonath Ben Kalal vs Chhaganlal Salegram and others.

329-01—Mulla and M—Dadabhoy Hosaangjee Mistri vs Sadashiv Sakharam Deshmukh.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

26-01—In person—Janabai vs Kalicharan Raghbur—For Consent Decree.

32-01—Mahbbai J and M—Jekissondas Gungadas vs Pooramul Gooljee Singans—Dikshit and D.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford and Co—Part heard, not to be heard to-day.

133-00—Smetham B and N—Willabai and others vs Mangtia Narayen and others—Jamsetjee and R.

685-00—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generalle Mercantille vs Chotalal Ravikaran and others—Matubhai J and M.

691-00—Craigie L and O—Rustomjee N B Jijeebhoy vs Mahomed Hoosein Makba and others—F P Pavri,

131-00—Thakurdas D C and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co, Thakurdas and Co, Muljee and R.

82-00—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs S J Tellery—Daphtary and F.

293-00—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Doming de Souza and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

210-00—N M Cama—Catherine D'silva vs Doming Antonio Pereira—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

788-00—Mirza and M—Hukimchand Bhootajee and others vs Khimraj Oomedchand—Part heard.

Long Cause.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivalubdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H. Part heard.

751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramashimal and others vs Moulal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas—M D and J.

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

21-01—Mansuklal D and J—The Soondardas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Long Causes.

235-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nasservanjee Tata vs Snantaram Narayen Dabulker—Chitnis M and M.

21-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

629-93—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jisiram—Tyabjee and Co.

For further directions and Commissioner's Report.

278-96—Mirza and M—Johra Bibi and others vs Hoormut Begum and others—F P Pavri and Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

846-00—Sorabji and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Amirula vs Esufalli Jivaji—Mulla and M.

851-00—Mulji and H—Mahomed Hoosein Haji Saley Mahomed Furda vs Sona Saba and others—Matubhai J and M.

539-00—Ardeshir H and D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanswalla and others—Little and Co.

4-01—Jamsetji and R—Duliubhdas Balmukhd

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is undeniable that cadets from Sandhurst or Woolwich make the best officers, and that their state of discipline on joining the army is such that they can start at once upon their professional career without the delays incidental to unfamiliar surroundings. The same may be said of the militia, but unfortunately the militia cannot from the variety of its units pretend to possess the same level average of discipline which Woolwich or Sandhurst can show. Some militia regiments or battalions take a special interest in their young officers who are candidates for the regulars, and try most successfully to pass them on at the proper time well qualified in every particular. This, however, is a matter to which it would be better if more general attention were paid. Sandhurst and Woolwich, no doubt, are specially and exclusively training establishments; the militia is not primarily intended for a similar purpose, but as it is utilised to a large extent for providing officers for the army it would be to the interest of all concerned if it treated the training of army candidates with greater seriousness. This is a matter mainly for commanding officers and adjutants, who should devote their energies to ensuring that both in tone and discipline their units are good schools for young officers. The financial view of this matter is also important. One of the objections raised to Sandhurst and Woolwich is the expense involved to the State, for the contributions made on behalf of the cadets do not cover the outlay involved. The military advantages of these establishments are so great that if the financial question is raised it should be with the desire and intention to make the establishment self-supporting rather than to meet it by the rough-and-ready method of abolition.

The commanding officers of yeomanry were summoned to the War Office the other day to consult with the Minister for War on the new regulations. There is no disguising that in some quarters there is a feeling that the service will be seriously injured under the altered conditions of service, as in many districts much difficulty will be experienced in keeping units together. On the other hand, the War Office hopes that the expenses of officers will be lightened, and that numbers will increase. There may be a falling off of one element, but the places of those who drop out of the ranks will be supplied by those who will be tempted to the service more by the love of soldiering than a taste for constant conviviality.

As we pointed outately, it is impossible at this early stage to say with any degree of accuracy what the ultimate outcome of the improved system—for that it certainly is—will be, but our own opinion is that benefit will accrue to the service, although in some isolated cases this will be brought about at the expense of the old yeoman—i.e. the man who enrolled himself rather because it was the fashion than on account of any martial feeling which he possessed. It is very doubtful whether this class of man would be really of any value in a military sense in these days, when so much is expected of cavalry beyond their capacity to stick on their horses.

A change has been made by the Water-Tube Boiler Committee in the arrangement for the comparative sea trials of the "Minerva and Hyacinth." The former has cylindrical boilers, the latter Belleville steam generators, but otherwise both are of the same design. It has been decided that the two vessels will steam out to Gibraltar, not at full speed, but at about 16 knots, with a view of determining the coal consumption and therefore the relative coal endurance. But in returning home they will be required to make the best speed possible, the idea being to test the relative efficiency of the boiler and the capability of maintaining a high speed on a protracted run. The date of this interesting trial has not yet been fixed.

Germany is convinced of the utility of the automobile for transport in connection with the army, and three different kinds will be adopted in the future. One of these is to be armour-plated and carry a quick-firing gun. Several Continental countries are turning their attention to the new system of locomotion, and it is only a matter of time when it will be largely in use by foreign armies.

It appears from the Moniteur de la Flotte that the list of ships to be put in hand under the French estimates for 1902 has been looked forward to with great interest, but has been a little delayed. There are, at the present time, on the point of being laid down, in hand, or completing, not less than 95 vessels, including 4 battleships, 14 armoured cruisers, 24 destroyers, 28 various torpedo boats, and 25 submarines. The battleships of the new programme, 1901, are the Republique and Patrie, which we have described, the armoured cruisers Leon Gambetta, Jules Ferry and Victor Hugo, and 20 destroyers, of which eight have yet to be put in hand, as well as 22 torpedo-boats. The 20 new submarines will be named Nalade, Protee, Perle, Esturgeon, Bonite, Thon, Souffleur, Dorade, Lynx, Ludion, Loutre, Castor, Phoque, Otarie, Meduse, Ourein, Grondin, Anguille, Alose, and Truite, also the Silure and Espadon. The number of vessels of the new programme is 69, out of the total of 95, which will all be in hand during the year 1901.

In the "Marine Francaise" Captain Vignot discusses the best type of fighting ship, having, of course, the needs of France in view. He draws attention to the vast range of steaming and fighting capabilities that would exist between two ships, each 120 meters long, but one displacing 2,400 tons and another 15,000 tons. His own opinion, after a summary of qualities, is that the ideal ship would resemble greatly a cruiser of the Japanese 'Asama' type. He believes that French naval writers will agree with him that it would be very advantageous to the French navy to possess ships of the class.

Some particulars of recent trials of submersible boats at Cherbourg will be interesting. The Sirene, a sister of the Narval, has made her first trial satisfactorily, only nine months after she was put in hand. The Ministry is resolved to make a thorough test of the Narval. Lately she returned to Cherbourg after having been at sea for a consecutive period of forty-one hours, and left on the next morning for St. Malo, without having re-victualled, and having recharged her accumulators by her own means, there still being sufficient petroleum in her reservoirs for several hours.

It will be remembered that a caisson constructed to represent a section of the French battleship "Henri Quatre" was sunk on January 20 by a torpedo on the St. Marc shoal, near Brest. Great difficulty has been experienced in refloating the caisson, but at last it has been raised and towed into the port. It appears that the torpedo had made a large hole, breaking through the double bottom.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the German Emperor has withdrawn the restrictions which have been placed upon naval officers in writing for the Press. Hitherto the editors of the "Marine Rundschau" and other reviews have been under an obligation to give up the names of their writers in case of demand, but this provision has been abolished, and the Emperor hopes that the officers and functionaries who receive these large measures of freedom in their expression of opinion will give proof of tact, and will write in such a way as to contribute to the efficiency of the navy.

The Italian battleship Regina Margherita, laid down in November, 1898, and lately launched at Spezia, is the most powerful vessel of the Italian fleet. The following are her dimensions:—Length, 420 ft. 6in.; beam, 78ft. 2in.; draught, 27 ft. 4in.; displacement, 13,426 tons. The two triple-expansion engines, fed by twenty-eight Niclausse water-tube boilers, calculated to develop 19,000 horse-power with forced, and 16,000 horse-power with natural draught, are expected to develop a speed between nineteen and twenty knots. The extreme coal capacity is 2,000 tons, the bunkers being arranged longitudinally as additional protection. The hull consists of 5,000 tons of soft steel, wood being almost entirely excluded. The thickness of the armoured belt varies from 4in. to 6in., that of the gun turrets being 8 in., and that of the armoured deck 3 in. Along the water-line, however, the conjunction of the armored deck with the belt gives a thickness of nearly 12 in. The principal armament consists of four 12-in. guns in turrets fore and aft, and the secondary armament of four 8-in., twelve 6in., sixteen 3-in., and several 14in. guns. The vessel is also furnished with four torpedo-tubes, two of which are submerged.

Fully 50,000 people witnessed the launch of the United States battleship Ohio at San Francisco on May 18. The ship is the sister of the Maine, and displaces 12,230 tons, but it is unnecessary to describe her fully, the particulars are accessible in the annuals. The main armament consists of four 12-inch guns, coupled in balanced turrets, and sixteen 6-in. quick-firers, the turrets being moved by electricity and being protected by 12-in. steel. A new feature to American battleships is the submerged tube. The ship is fitted with bilge keels, and the hydraulic steering gear will put the helm from hard a-port to hard a-starboard in 20 seconds when the vessel is at full speed. Very little wood has been used, and all this has been fireproof except that backing the armour.

The "Naval Service Gazette" of Brooklyn claims that the United States battleship, Alabama, holds the world's record for "coaling ship." The statement is made that she recently took coal on board at the rate of 268 1-2 tons per hour, thus surpassing the "Kearsarge", whose record was 219 tons. We do not know in what conditions this coaling was done, but in recent trials of the Portsmouth division of the Channel Squadron, the Mars was considered to have done admirably in averaging 218 tons an hour, and that not quite for the whole time.

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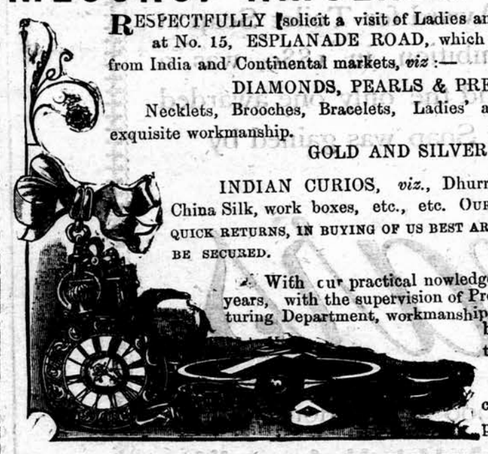

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Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."

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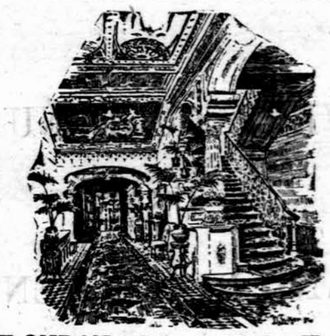

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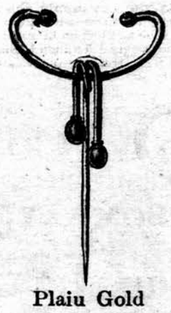
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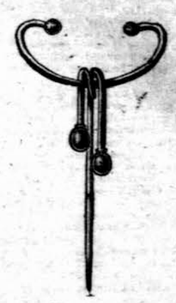
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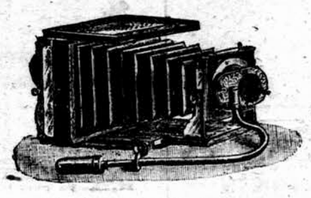

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